Volume X

No. 1 - 13

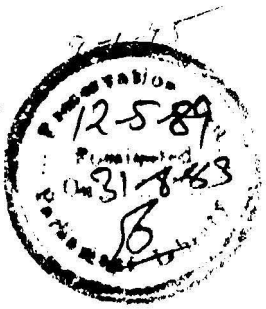
Par. S.1.X.1.51
336

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

OFFICIAL REPORT

Part I—Questions and Answers



CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions [Cols. 1595—1626].

Written Answers to Questions [Cols. 1626—1636].

Price Four Annas (Inland)
Price Ten Annas (Foreign)

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 27th September, 1951

The House met at Nine of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

INTRODUCTION TO PARLIAMENT OF THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I make one suggestion. I am very glad that the hon. Prime Minister wants to introduce an hon. Minister to this House. In all these matters the House will naturally expect the hon. Prime Minister to introduce hon. Ministers. So far as this hon. Minister is concerned, he is not formally a Member of the House yet and he can sit in this House and take part in the debate but within a period of six months, he will be elected to this House. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to formally introduce the new Minister to this House.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in introducing my colleague Shri Gulzarilal Nanda to this House. Every Member of this House knows him and about him. So not much introduction is necessary but as the Prime Minister I feel very happy that our association which has been long in various capacities and especially lately in the Planning Commission, will now be extended to the Cabinet and to this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This House will receive this news with very great pleasure Now we will proceed with the questions.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

BUILDING FOR POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S OFFICES IN MADRAS

*1342. **Shri T. N. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have rented a building for purposes of housing the Post Master General's Office at Madras?

(b) Is it a fact that this building was in a dilapidated condition and had not been rented out for a long time in the past?

(c) Is it a fact that Government have taken on themselves the full responsibility of repairing this building?

(d) What is the monthly rent of this building?

(e) What was the rent of this building when it was rented out last?

(f) Was the C.P.W.D. consulted in regard to this building before any arrangement was made for taking this building on rent?

(g) To whom does this building belong?

The Deputy-Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The building was not in a dilapidated condition. It was previously utilised by the owner for a Press and before that it was used as the Madras European Club House.

(c) Yes. The cost of annual repairs is expected to be about Rs. 2,000/-.

(d) Rs. 4,000/- per mensem for a floor area of 54,000 square feet. There are six halls and 28 rooms besides 4 out-houses, and a vast compound.

(e) This building was never rented previously. It remained in the occupation of the owners. The income-Tax Commissioner was prepared to pay Rs. 5,500/- per month inclusive of maintenance.

(f) Yes. The Central Public Works Department considered the rent reasonable.

(g) Shri Ram Nath Goenka, M.P.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know as to how old this building is; when it was first constructed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Subject to correction, my information is that it is as old as 40 years.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know during the period when it was left off by the European Club or the Press and it was taken over by the Government, for how long was it without anybody occupying that building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: My information is that soon after the Madras European Club gave it to the present owner, it was immediately taken over by him for his press purposes and soon after that we took it over from him.

Shri Alagesan: Is it a fact that the building was let after considerable persuasion by the then Communications Minister in view of the several advantages which it enjoys like central location, vast accommodation and its being surrounded by main roads on all sides?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a fact, Sir.

Shri V. K. Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that rent was paid in advance for this building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir.

Shri V. K. Reddy: May I know whether the State Government was asked to find a suitable house for the P.M.G's. Office before getting this building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For the information of hon. Members, I may submit that neither the C.P.W.D. nor the Madras Government could make available a suitable building for us. The Corporation of Madras had served several notices and asked us to vacate the previous building in which we were, as it was in dangerous condition and we had to shift to this building. Because neither the C.P.W.D. nor the Madras Government could make available any building, we had to shift for ourselves. The building in which the P.M.G's. Office was formerly located was pulled down by the Corporation on our vacation.

Shri V. K. Reddy: What was the amount paid to the previous building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was Rs. 2,400 but that was sought to be raised to Rs 5,000 by the owner of that building.

Shri Alagesan: Is it a fact that all the moneys that are to be spent on account of repairs have to be spent for making the alterations, additions, etc. suited to the needs of the P.M.G's. Office and they do not come in the category of ordinary repairs of a building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is largely so because we had to provide for sanitary fittings, electrical materials, plywood partitions, in order to provide more space, tiffin rooms, lavatories for class III and IV officers.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the owner of this building has paid a large donation to the K.M.P. Party for renting out this building for the P.M.G's. Office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Government have no such information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not right that allegations should be made against responsible people and also the Government institutions. Unless there is any factual basis for that, there is no good casting aspersions against any hon. Member, or even the Government. Such things like these ought not to be allowed.

Shri Kesava Rao: It is not an aspersion against any Member, but against the man who rented the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I wish to observe this: Hundreds of buildings are rented for various purposes for offices of Government in various Ministries. I took time to consider as to why this particular one should come up before the House, being an individual case. Normally I do not allow any individual case at all but lest it should be said that we are trying to hide this or that, I allowed it, but I am not prepared to allow any aspersions of this kind, so far as this matter is concerned. Individual cases ought not in future be brought up before the House at all.

Shri Sidhva: In view of the fact that Government require a building in the capital town and a very big city, do Government intend to build their own building?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is exactly our purpose and a plan has already been accepted by the S.F.C. and a modern building is proposed to be constructed as early as practicable within our limitations.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that on the investment made by the present owners the rent works at 2 per cent. and whether it is a fact also that the

Income-Eax Department had offered in writing a rental of Rs. 5,500 per month for this building, whereas it has been rented by the Communications Ministry on a rental of Rs. 4,000? In view of this may I know whether the hon. questioner had satisfied himself on these facts before bringing such questions before the House which involve a false insinuation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a fact that the building is located in the central part of the town and on the Mount Road, Madras. It is a very well known road. The building was very much in demand and the Income-Tax Commissioner had offered actually Rs. 5,500 per mensem as rent for the building. With regard to the capital cost and the interest thereon, Government have not got the information.

Shri T. N. Singh: In view of the questions asked and insinuations made, I would like to ask one or two questions for clarification and I request you to please permit me to put two questions. Firstly, what is the total expense incurred by the Government on the repairs and remodelling of this blilding?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I submitted earlier the building had to be modified and altered to suit the requirements of the P.M.G's. Office and several other offices which have been located in this building.

We have had to set up ply-wood partitions, we have had to set up sanitary fittings and electrical fittings, etc., All this cost us about Rs. 32,000. Out of that, Rs. 7,000 are normally recoverable because we are permitted under the terms of the contract to take away the electrical equipment material, the sanitary equipment material, ply-wood partitions, etc.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know what is the municipal assessment for this building before it was taken up and according to that, what is the rental that works out?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I should like to have notice.

Shri Bharati: Probably, it is part of a big building and it is not possible to find it out.

Shri Alagesan: Since the question contains insinuations both against the Ex-Minister of Communications and an hon. Member of this House, did the questioner take care to verify the facts before he ventured on such mud-slinging? Or is it done with political motives as is disclosed by a supplementary question put by another hon. Member?

Shri T. N. Singh: What is this.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let there be no such thing. I will proceed to another question. Normally, when hon. Members ask such questions, the office, before admitting them, require some more information from them. The hon. Member also came and saw me. All the same I referred the matter to the Ministry for finding out the factual basis for this. Inasmuch as they have given all this, in view of the fact that he is attaching some importance to this, I allowed this question. Therefore, before any questions of this kind are put, care is taken to see that the persons who put the questions place some more material and if that material is of a vague manner, the matter is sent to the Ministry for verification. Otherwise, it is not allowed. Next question.

Shri Raj Bahadur: With your permission, Sir, may I submit that I have got the information with regard to municipal assessment for the entire lot of buildings. It is Rs. 9932-6-0. for half year. Our building constitutes a big block.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally ten times the assessment is the rental value. Next question.

Merchant Navy Ratings

***1343. Shri Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what are the plans of Government to train Merchant Navy Ratings?

(b) What is the number of Ratings trained annually?

(c) What is the basis of selection of candidates for this training?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Government have taken over two ex-pilot vessels and made arrangements on them for imparting ore-sea training to selected candidates. One of the vessels the *Mekhala* commenced training seamen in June 1950 and the other, the *Bhadra* was brought into commission in February, 1951. The question of starting one or two shore establishments to supplement the training on the *Mekhala* and the *Bhadra* is under consideration.

(b) The course of training covers a period of three months. The *Bhadra* and the *Mekhala* take monthly 33 and 30 trainees respectively. The number trained per annum is, therefore, about 750.

(c) At present, the candidates for the Training Ship *Bhadra* which is stationed at Calcutta are selected from among the displaced persons. The trainees for the *Mekhala* which is at Vizagapatam are selected by the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department at Bombay and Madras and by the Captain Superintendent of the Training Ship at Vizagapatam.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether any preference is given to the ex-R.I.N. people at the time of selection of personnel for this training?

Shri Santhanam: I do not know: the ex-R.I.N. people must be deemed to be trained people also.

Shri Kesava Rao: Most of these have been retrenched after the war. I want to know whether any preference is given to those people who have been given training and who will be fit for that?

Shri Santhanam: It is not a question of retrenchment. We do not recruit here; we are training people for being recruited by the mercantile marine. Therefore, it is a question of their being absorbed by the mercantile marine: not a question of their being trained.

Shri Kesava Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that some of the ratings have been trained at Poona?

Shri Santhanam: That must be for the Navy.

PURCHASE OF SPARE PARTS FOR TRACTORS

*1345. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the answer to my Unstarred Question No. 62 asked on the 17th August, 1951 and state:

(a) whether any parts were imported along with the import of 240 tractors;

(b) on what basis it has been proposed to purchase spare parts for tractors and ploughs with 1 million dollars and £25,000; and

(c) what is the agency through which these parts will be purchased?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. Spare parts worth Rs. 37,17,505/- were purchased along with the 240 tractors.

(b) The proposal to purchase spare parts worth one million dollars from the U.S.A. and £25,000 from the U.K. is based on the estimated requirements of these parts during the next four years. These estimates have been prepared in consultation with the Engineering Advisers to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) The spare parts for tractors will be purchased through the India Supply Mission, Washington and those for the ploughs through the India Stores Department, London.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that 37 lakhs rupees worth of spare parts were purchased for these 240 tractors. May I know whether those parts have worn out and therefore these new items are being purchased? What are these parts for?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We do not wait till the last spare part is completely worn out. It is a continuous process of replacement before they go completely out of use.

Shri Sidhva: What is the policy of the Government? While making purchase of these tractors, for how many years' use they indented the spare parts so that the work of the tractors can go on and there may not be greater depreciation?

Shri Thirumala Rao: My answer to part (b) of the question, I have read out: that we are making purchases of spare parts for our requirements for the next four years.

Shri Sidhva: Why was this not done when they were purchased?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the difficult stock position in the world, we are advised to have some stocks ready at hand by way of what is called stock-piling. Therefore, we are anxious to purchase as many spare-parts as possible.

Shri Sidhva: Am I to understand that these spare parts for 1 million dollars and £25,000 that are going to be purchased now are for these 240 tractors for the next four years? May I know whether the hon. Minister has satisfied through independent enquiries from their Engineers that these spare-parts are required for these tractors?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have mentioned that this was done in consultation with the Engineering Advisers to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. We have consulted them and they have advised us that in view of the difficult stock position in the world itself, we should take some of these things on hand immediately.

Shri Sidhva: May I know what is the wear and tear of these parts orui-

narily? Whether by stock-piling will not the Government be locking up their money for a longer period without any resultant benefit?

Shri Thirumala Rao: No. Government are taking care to see that they are properly advised by their Technical Advisers and there is no fear of locking up any money.

Shri Alagesan: With regard to these tractors and purchase of spare sparts, how many of these tractors are there which will be suitable for wet cultivation, and what percentage of the money has been spent on such tractors?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I do not follow what the hon. Member means by wet cultivation. Does the hon. Member refer to rice cultivation?

Shri Alagesan: Yes.

Shri Thirumala Rao: No; they are not used. Still the matter is in the experimental stage.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it a fact that an officer of the Food and Agriculture Ministry was sent to America to purchase spare parts? If so, how much valuable spare parts has he been able to purchase for these tractors?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir. It is a fact. An official of the Ministry has been sent to America for purchase of spare parts, and he has been making purchases. We have been getting very frequent reports about the progress of his work there. As regards the other particular question, I want notice.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether Mr. Khareghat has made a report that in the C.T.O. there are already spare parts worth some lakhs which are not useful? In view of that, have the Government taken care to see that this stock-piling may not turn out to be not required and the money is in no way wasted?

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is being done on the advice of those people who have lent us the money, that is, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know whether the officer who has been sent to America has returned back or he is still there? For what period has he been in America?

Shri Thirumala Rao: He is still in America. He is expected to return some time in October.

Shri Amolakh Chand: When was he sent?

Shri Thirumala Rao: He went in June or July, I think.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that he has consulted the Engineering Advisers of the International Bank as regards the purchase of spare parts for 1 million dollars and £25,000. I want to know whether our Engineers have been consulted?

Shri Thirumala Rao: This was done on the advice of the Bank and that advice was of course scrutinised by our engineers and technical advisers and then we accepted that advice.

Dr. Deshmukh: In view of the fact that large sums of money have to be spent on the purchase of these spare parts, may I know whether any efforts are being made to manufacture some of these spare parts in India itself?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Sir, this is a large question and it concerns the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

AVRO ANSON TYPE AIRCRAFTS (PURCHASE)

***1346. Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Government purchased twelve two-engine Avro Anson type aircrafts for Training school at Allahabad?

(b) If so, at what price?

(c) When the order was placed and in how many batches the aircrafts arrived?

(d) Are these aircrafts found suitable for training?

(e) How many students are there and was there necessity for purchase of these aircrafts?

(f) Were any tenders invited for the purchase of these aircrafts?

(g) At the time of placing orders, were there any Oxford machines available from the Indian Air Force surplus?

(h) After the arrival of first batch of aircrafts, were cables sent to cancel the order for the remaining aircrafts?

(i) If so, what was the result?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 44,48,340/- inclusive of spares.

(c) The order was placed on 6th May, 1948. The aircraft arrived in two batches—5 during February—May

1949 and the rest during January—April, 1950.

(d) They are suitable except that they are slightly under-powered for one Engine performance.

(e) At present, there are 16 students for flying training at the Centre and another 20 are being admitted. There was justification for purchase of 12 twin-engined aircraft when the scheme was prepared.

(f) No. The aircraft were purchased direct from the manufacturers through the Director General, India Store Department, London.

(g) Yes, but they were not considered suitable for training of civil pilots.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(i) M/s A. V. Roe and Co. with whom the order was placed did not agree to accept cancellation of the contract.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, in reply to my question (h) whether after the arrival of the first batch of aircraft, cables were sent to cancel the contract, the hon. Minister has said "Yes". May I know the reason for seeking to cancel this contract?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was found later on, on technical advice, that for the purpose of our training purposes these single-engine machines were not quite suitable to meet our requirements. They were rather underpowered while flying on one engine. Secondly the supply was much more than was necessary to meet the demand. The order placed turned out to be more than our actual requirements in the light of the experience aquired later. So we thought we should try to get the contract cancelled.

Shri Sidhva: In view of all this, may I know who is responsible for placing an order for nearly Rs. 45 lakhs worth of aircraft which were not found suitable for our purpose? When the order was placed for these machines was it not known that these Oxford machines were not suitable for this purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Oxford machines are different. The question now is with regard to Avro Anson machines. Orders with regard to these were placed on the 6th May, 1948 and the idea was that we would be training about 300 pilots over a period of 3 years which would demand about 20 Avro Ansons at least. The training had to be given on twin-engine planes. The only alternative open was to get the "Twin Beach" machines from the U.S.A. But that being a dollar area it was thought proper to place the order for the Avro Ansons. The hon. Member will realise that at that particular moment, in view of the Kashmir war it was thought that the training must be speeded up.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, the question is, who selected this particular design or type of aircraft. I would like to know whether this design was submitted to the Government of India for their approval or was it chosen at the office of the High Commissioner, London?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, at that time the two available designs were the Twin Beach and the Avro Ansons and the choice fell on the Avro type

Shri T. N. Singh: Was not the technical advice subsequently given to the Government of India here available to the D.G.I.S. at London?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the time the order was placed, these engines were supposed to be the best suitable for training purposes. But later on, when the demand for the training grew less we went into the whole question and it was decided that perhaps we could manage with a less number of machines. So the question of technincal advice was only secondary. With regard to the enquiry whether the technical advice was available to the India Stores Department, London, I may say that in this matter they largely act on our advice and that is always available to them.

Shri T. N. Singh: Should not the D.G.I.S. take the advice of his technical advisers when placing orders? And may I know whether he took this advice when placing this order?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Changes and developments are always going on in the designs and types of aircraft, and one type or design deemed to be quite good at the moment may after sometime go out of use, or may be considered comparatively worse than another type evolved later on.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know whether the 12 planes purchased are now in use?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Four of them are not in use. Actually three met with accidents and so we were left with nine, and out of these five are in use now and four are not in use.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know why all of them are not in use now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because of the smaller number of trainees at present under training.

Shri Sidhva: Sir, what is the reason for this fall in the number of trainees, when there is this great demand for pilots?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It depends on the number of persons of the required calibre and stamina offering themselves for this training.

RICE CULTIVATION

*1347. **Shri Sivan Pillay:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the problem of flooding of areas of rice cultivation by sea-water is prevalent; and

(b) whether the research conducted in the Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack regarding deep water rice and areas subjected to flooding by sea water had taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of such cultivation in States other than Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Intermittent flooding by sea water exists in parts of Bombay and Orissa and in the United State of Travancore and Cochin. There are also certain areas in West Bengal and Madras where the problem of flooding by salt water is prevalent.

(b) No. There are no facilities at present at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, to undertake research on these special problems. The practical aspects of the problems were to have been tackled at certain regional stations while the fundamental work is undertaken at the Central Rice Research Institute. Owing to financial stringency the regional sub-stations have not yet been established.

Shri Sivan Pillay: Sir, what is the total acreage of paddy land liable to be thus flooded by salt water in the whole Union and what is the figure for Travancore-Cochin State?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The figure for the whole Union is 1·25 million acres. I have not got the separate figure for Travancore-Chocin.

Shri Sivan Pillay: What was the extent of loss of foodgrains due to the flooding by salt water in 1950 and in 1951?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would require notice, Sir.

Shri Sivan Pillay: May I know whether any variety of paddy has been evolved which is able to resist the effect of salt water?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Experiments are being carried on at the Central Rice Research Institute in the direction of evolving a variety suitable for the inundated areas and they have the F. R. 13A and F. R. 43B and other varieties suitable for the Orissa areas.

Shri Sivan Pillay: May I know whether any particular varieties of organic or inorganic manures have been tried to neutralise the effect of salt water in the soil?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I gave it in my answer that it has not yet been possible to begin the work at the substations for want of funds. What is being done at the Central Institute I have read out.

PAKISTANI MILITARY COUNSELLOR

*1348. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a former European Tutor of Tripura Prince, who later became a Member of the Council of Ministers, is now working as a Pakistani Military Counsellor;

(b) whether it is a fact that that Military Counsellor has established his Headquarters at the premises of Devagram H.E. School (East Bengal) which is near the border of Tripura; and

(c) whether Government are aware that that Military Counsellor has been trying to establish contact with some hill tribes of Tripura to incite them for self-government?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) To the best of our knowledge, No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether any European gentleman was the tutor of the Prince of Tripura at any time?

Shri Gopalaswami: There was one.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Are the whereabouts of this man known to Government?

Shri Gopalaswami: We do not know the present whereabouts of the man. But I can say that our enquiries show that the person was not the one who is now employed in the Pakistan army. There is a Captain Brown in

the Pakistan army and the two Browns are different persons.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Do Government know where this Mr. Brown is living at present? I mean the person who was the tutor to the Prince of Tripura?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid we have no information.

Shri Sidhva: What are the initials of the two Browns?

Shri Gopalaswami: I have not got the initials. One is Mr. Brown and the other is Captain Brown.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the two Browns belong to the same family?

Shri Gopalaswami: I think I must make an investigation into that question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Does the Government know where this Mr. Brown who was tutor to the Tripura Prince went after his retirement from membership of the Council of Ministers?

Shri Gopalaswami: We have lost trace of him after he ceased to be tutor to the Prince of Tripura.

Delhi Assam Air Service

*1349. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Delhi Assam Air Service which was scheduled to operate from the 25th August, 1951, has been postponed?

(b) If so, what are the reasons of that postponement?

(c) When is the Service likely to start working?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The present shortage of aviation fuel.

(c) As soon as the fuel position improves.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: What is the quantity of fuel that will be necessary per week to have the service operated from Delhi to Asam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It depends upon the number of flying hours.

Shri Sidhva: Is it a fact that a tanker carrying aviation spirit has already arrived in India from abroad and if so, will the hon. Minister consider the question of reviving the services that have been suspended?

Shri Raj Bahadur: For this we have got to depend essentially on the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply and in accordance with their advice we make out our programmes.

Shri Barman: What are the stations that this service will touch *en route* from Delhi to Gauhati?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Gauhati, Baghdogra, Patna, Kanpur, Agra and Delhi.

Maulvi Wajed Ali: From the time table that they may have in view for the service it should be possible to know the quantity of fuel required.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The time table will be made after the acceptance of the prescribed conditions of service. We offered that there will be one flight per week in view of the shortage of aviation fuel which was considered to be uneconomical by the company. The time table can be fixed only after we finally decide the number of flights per week.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: What is the name of the company to which licence has been granted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Airways India Ltd.

Allahabad Bound Gorakhpur Express (Accident)

*1350. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry was made into the causes of the derailment of Allahabad-bound Gorakhpur Express in the early hours of the 18th August, 1951; and

(b) if so, what were the causes?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes; an enquiry was held by the Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta.

(b) The accident was caused by the entaglement of a truss-bar, which had dropped on the track from the brake gear of a wagon of a Goods train which had passed over the side a few hours prior to the accident, with the leading pair of wheels of the tender of the engine of the Express resulting in the derailment of the engine and tender and the next six out of a total of ten coaches.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Who are the officers who have been held responsible for the accident?

Shri Santhanam: The Government Inspector has stated "I cannot hold anyone directly responsible for the accident."

QUILON-ERNAKULAM RAILWAY LINE

*1352. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the answer given by him to starred question No. 2159 asked on the 13th March, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the survey of the Quilon-Ernakulam Railway line has been completed and whether the report of the survey has been submitted;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken regarding the construction of the said line;

(c) if so, when the construction is proposed to be started; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of the construction of the line?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Field work for the preliminary Engineering and Traffic surveys has been completed and the preparation of the project estimate is in hand. It is expected that the Survey Reports will be ready by April, 1952.

(b) Not yet. The Survey Reports will be examined on receipt and the results will be placed before the Central Board of Transport for a decision.

(c) The Government are unable to state at this stage if and when the construction of the line will be started.

(d) The estimated cost will be available on completion of the Project Estimate, but it is considered that the approximate cost would be of the order of Rs. 6½ crores for a broad gauge line and Rs. 5 crores for a metre gauge line.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know whether the Government of Travancore-Cochin has recently made any representation to the Central Government regarding the necessity of taking up the construction of this line expeditiously?

Shri Santhanam: It is at the instance of the Travancore-Cochin Government that we have ordered the survey, which is going on and then the other processes will have to be carried out.

Shri Iyyunni: What is the number of miles along which the railway will run?

Shri Santhanam: 96;25 miles.

Shri Iyyunni: How many stations will there be along the line?

Shri Santhanam: For that we will have to await the survey report.

Shri Alexander: According to the preliminary report what are the important places that the line will touch?

Shri Santhanam: We have not got the survey report yet and therefore it is not possible for me to say the final alignment just now. There are tentative alignments in certain places and they are investigating alternative alignments.

Shri Alexander: How many big bridges are to be constructed on the line according to the preliminary report?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that the survey has not been completed.

Shri Alexander: But they have received the preliminary report.

Shri Lakshmanan: Has the survey been conducted along the coast line or in the interior regions?

Shri Santhanam: Not along the coast line—From Quilon to Kottayam, Vhikkam Road, Alleppey and Ernakulam.

CENTRAL COCOANUT COMMITTEE

*1353. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess realised by the Central Cocoanut Committee annually;

(b) the amount spent on pay and allowances;

(c) the number of Centres working under the Committee and the nature of the work carried on there;

(d) whether any methods of controlling the pests and diseases of the cocoanut have been found out and if so, the steps taken to disseminate the information among the cultivators;

(e) whether any better yielding variety of cocoanut has been evolved at the Centres; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken to popularise it?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao):

(a) The amount of cess realised during the last three years is as under:

Year	Rs.	As.	P.
1948-49	5,31,160	3	1
1949-50	2,77,551	5	8
1950-51	2,40,418	13	6

(b) The amount spent on pay and allowances of the staff during the last two years is as under:

Year	Pay			Travelling allowance		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1949-50	1,09,594	7	0	8,161	8	0
1950-51	1,32,272	4	0	9,952	12	0

(c) Two. Research work on the fundamental aspects of coconut cultivation such as manuring, intercultivation, etc. is being carried out at Kasaragod Station and research work on coconut pests and diseases at Kayangulam station.

(d) Yes. Results of work done are published in the 'Indian Coconut Journal' and the 'Bulletin' issued by the Committee. They are published both in English and Malayalam languages and have wide circulation among the coconut growers.

(e) Yes.

(f) Quality seedlings of the ordinary tall variety are raised annually in the Central Coconut Research Station, Kasaragod and in the nurseries in the States of Madras, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Coorg. These quality seedlings thus raised are distributed at a nominal price of eight annas each to the coconut growers.

Shri Alexander: There is a decrease in the amount of cess. What is the reason for this decrease?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I want notice to be exact.

Shri Alexander: Is the Minister aware that even in the premises of the research station, where research is conducted regarding the pest, the disease is on the increase and the trees in the premises are being ruined?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am not aware of it. Investigations are being carried on and I have myself visited the station.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know how far this treatment for pest and other diseases of cocoanut trees is made use of by the public of the State with regard to cocoanut cultivation?

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is a question about the extension of the research that is being made. The situation of the institute itself is in the heart of the cocoanut producing area and this should facilitate the results of the research being observed by the people.

Shri Alexander: The Minister said that the results of the research are published weekly. May I know whether Government proposes to publish the same in daily papers so that the common man may avail himself of it?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We will consider the suggestion.

Shri Alexander: May I know whether any attempt is being made to desiccate the cocoanut kernels and popularise them as foodstuff?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is another matter which does not arise on this question.

Shri Karunakara Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the Committee is suffering a great loss on account of the defect in the definition of the word "factory"? Is there any proposal on the part of the Government to change the definition of the word "factory" with reference to the Central Cocoanut Committee?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Attention of Government has been drawn to it and Government are aware of it; they are having it under consideration.

Forest Land

*1354. **Shri Lakshmanan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the various State Governments where their forest area is above the required limits to deforest them to the extent of the excess;

(b) the States where deforestation is permissible; and

(c) whether the deforested land is brought under cultivation or is allowed to lie fallow after exploitation of the timber resources?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) No.

(b) There is an over-all deficiency of forests in the country and, as such, deforestation is not generally advisable. It has, however, to be resorted to meet the country's requirements of timber, fuel, etc. On account of uneven distribution of forests in India, deforestation would be justified, in extreme cases, only in Andamans, Assam, Coorg and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Deforested lands are brought under cultivation by the Revenue Departments of State Governments who do not allow such areas to lie fallow.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know the total extent of land that could be deforested without danger in the various States?

Shri Tirumala Rao: I want notice.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Have Government made any assessment of the extent of forest requirements for India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Nearly 33 per cent. of the total overall land available in the country must be forest.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I know if Government is doing anything to protect the forests belonging to private parties, that is those belonging to zamindars and landlords, all over India?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir. It is primarily the concern of the State Governments and the attention of State Governments is drawn to this.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Arising out of the answer that Assam is surplus in forests, may I know by how much it is surplus?

Shri Thirumala Rao: The percentage of land under forest is 42 per cent. in Assam.

Shri Sivan Pillay: May I know if Government is aware that deforestation is going on in the State of Travancore-Cochin to a very large extent?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, it has been evident in several States.

Shri Alexander: May I know whether Government is aware that deforestation helps soil erosion and as such should be stopped?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There is a forest policy for the whole country and we are considering all these questions of soil erosion, etc.

Sardar B. S. Man: May I know how far deforestation in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and various other States counterbalances the scheme of growing more trees?

Shri Thirumala Rao: A certain area of forest will be cleared to bring more land under food cultivation.

LONG STAPLE COTTON

*1355. **Shri M. Naik:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state what portion of the requirements of India of the long staple cotton is at present grown in the country?

(b) Has any research been made, so far, on the possibilities of growing long staple cotton in any part of India and if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) About 1/3rd.

(b) Yes, for many years in the following States which have evolved varieties of long staple cotton as below:

States	Varieties
Punjab	P.A. 216 F.
Madhya Pradesh	Buri American H. 420.
Bombay	Surti Suyog Jayawant /Jayadhar Laxmi.
Madras	Combodia Co. 2, Co. 3, Co. 4 & Co. 4(B40) Karungani K. 5.
Hyderabad	Gaorani 6 & 12 Parbhani American.
Mysore.	M. A. V.

Shri M. Naik: May I know what are our normal requirements of long staple cotton?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Our long staple requirements are 16 lakh bales every year.

Shri M. Naik: How much of it is met from indigenous production?

Shri Thirumala Rao: During the year 1950-51, 5 57 lakh bales were produced in India.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: How long will it take to meet our requirements entirely from indigenous production?

Shri Thirumala Rao: There are two points involved in that question of meeting the overall requirements: one is about long staple and the other about short staple.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: I want to know about long staple.

Shri Thirumala Rao: We are meeting 30·8 per cent. of our requirements by local production. We have to meet the remaining 70 per cent. and efforts are being made in that direction.

Shri M. Naik: What exactly are the drawbacks in growing the entire quantity of long staple cotton here?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It is part of the integrated plan to make the country self-sufficient in regard to cotton, jute and food. We are finding it difficult to find areas for growing long staple cotton but are asking the State Governments to encourage long staple cultivation.

Sardar B. S. Man: Difficulties are experienced by farmers growing long staple cotton in marketing produce in *mandis* where there are no arrangements for long staple cotton. In Punjab we are growing short staple cotton mostly, but due to this campaign for growing long staple cotton there are areas which have now been switched on to long staple cotton growing. But the difficulty is that in the *mandis* there are no purchasers. What steps are Government taking to meet this difficulty?

Shri Thirumala Rao: If the attention of Government is drawn to it we will remedy the situation.

TELEPHONE PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

***1356. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total number of Telephone Public Call Offices in the Madras State during the years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951?

(b) Do all Public call offices run on no-loss basis?

(c) What is the minimum income necessary for a Public Call Office to be self-supporting?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

1947 ...	94
1948	145
1949	185
1950	224
1951 ...	252

(b) Yes.

(c) What is necessary is that the annual revenue from the P.C.O. should not fall short of the annual recurring expenditure, including maintenance, cost of operation, interest on capital, depreciation etc. and therefore the minimum income necessary will depend on the expenditure involved in each case.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: What would the minimum expenditure amount to?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends on the expenditure involved—the expenditure depends upon the distance and upon various other factors.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: In the year 1950 was one of the public call offices run on a guarantee basis?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are all remunerative for the moment hence there is no question of guarantee.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know if auto-coin public call offices are prevalent in Madras?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is so.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE FOR THURAIYUR

***1357. Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Public of Thuraiyur, Tiruchirapalli District have requested the Post Master General (Madras) to open a Telephone Public Call Office at Thuraiyur, and that they are prepared to give a guarantee for the minimum income to the Department?

(b) If so, what was the guarantee demanded from the Merchants' Association, Thuraiyur (Tiruchirapalli) who came forward, with the guarantee in their resolution dated the 22nd May, 1951?

(c) Has the Public Call Office been opened and if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) Guarantee of Rs. 4,097/-(approx.) per annum for 10 years was quoted. This amount is subject to revision on the actual cost being known on completion of the work. Attempts are being made to reduce the amount by utilising cheaper type of construction.

(c) As the Merchants' Association, Thuraiyur has agreed to guarantee the minimum revenue, the work has been sanctioned. It will be taken in hand as soon as the amount of guarantee is accepted by the Association.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: When no guarantee was taken from any other public call office, what was the reason why a guarantee was asked from this place alone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Because on examination twice or thrice it was found to be unremunerative, and in cases where it is unremunerative the principle followed is that a guarantee is demanded.

Dr. V. Subramaniam: Owing to the shortage of stores the work in connection with establishing public call offices as well as telephone connections

was not going ahead in the State of Madras though it has been sanctioned. May I know the reason for this delay in the supply of stores?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The paucity of line stores and coin boxes is felt all over the country and it is not confined to one State alone. We try to apportion as best as we can and as equitably as possible the stores, equipment and the coin boxes that are in hand with us.

CLASH BETWEEN SADHU COMMUNISTS AND POLICE

*1358. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was a clash between a group of 50 Sadhu communists and the police in an island village in Lake Lakta in Manipur resulting in 4 killed, 3 injured?

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami): Yes, Sir. But only 3 persons were killed and some were injured as a result of the clash and the firing. The head Sadhu had declared himself to be God, had collected 40 disciples and was recruiting more by threats of violence and by the burning of houses. They gave battle to a party of police and Manipur Rifles, who went after them and sustained the casualties mentioned. The "God" is now under arrest as also all his disciples except 4, who are absconding.

Shri Lakshmanan: May I know if there is anything in common between sadhus and Communists and whether the word sadhu-Communist is not a contradiction in terms?

Shri Gopalaswami: I do not know. There is one particular brand of Communism known to the world which does not accept God.

Shri Saprawnga: May I know whether these sadhus were not really sadhus but Communists in the guise of sadhus?

Shri Gopalaswami: We are not in a position to say whether they are connected with any Communist organisation elsewhere. The only thing that we know is that a particular sadhu planted himself in a temple and called himself 'God'.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the number of houses which had been burnt before this clash occurred?

Shri Gopalaswami: Somewhere between thirty and forty.

Shri Sonavane: Are these sadhus who are alleged to be Communists members of the Communist Party of India?

Shri Gopalaswami: I have no information.

Shri Brajashwar Prasad: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister that Communists do not believe in God, may I know from him whether there are or not churches and mosques in the Soviet Union?

Shri Gopalaswami: I was very careful in the language I used. I said that there is one particular brand of Communism which does not accept God.

Shri Brajeshwar Prasad: The word 'brand' was not audible.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether these sadhus were branded as Communists merely to gloss over the police atrocities?

Shri Gopalaswami: If I were to relate the whole story, it would be full of thrills to my hon. friend.

Shri Shiv Charan Lal: In view of the fact that thirty to forty houses were burnt, may I know how many of these persons were challanned?

Shri Gopalaswami: All these cases of arson occurred within a few days and at the end of this short period there was this battle between the 'God' and his disciples on the one side and the police and the Manipur Rifles on the other which resulted in these casualties.

TRAINER AIRCRAFTS (CRASH)

*1359. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two trainer aircrafts crashed at Nagpur on the 9th August, 1951;

(b) if so, whether any of the occupants in the planes were injured or killed;

(c) what were the causes of the crash; and

(d) whether any damage was caused to the planes?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Pilots' error in both cases.

(d) Yes.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether these two aircrafts were insured?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I speak subject to correction, but as far as my information goes, they were insured.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a valuable suggestion given by a British scientist as reported in recent newspapers that if seating arrangements can be made in such a way as to make the passengers seated with their backs towards the engine the chances of minimising accidents to passengers can be greatly increased?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That suggestion is with regard to aircraft used for passenger service. This question relates to training aircraft.

JAPANESE TRACTORS

*1363. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote wider use of (i) better seeds; (ii) manures; (iii) fertilisers; (iv) tractors; (v) agricultural implements and tools; (vi) pesticides; (vii) equipment used by forest operators; and (viii) locally made tools;

(b) how many small sized cheap Japanese tractors have been imported and distributed in various States; and

(c) how much worth of spare parts of tractors have been imported and sold since 1949?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) A note indicating the position is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 5.]

(b) Nil.

(c) The following quantities of tractor spare parts were imported during 1949-1950 and 1950-1951:

1949-50	...	Rs. 62,34,420/-/-
1950-51	... ...	Rs. 1,11,07,536/-/-

Information with regard to the spare parts actually sold is not available.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the import of tractors operating on petrol has been banned recently, may I know how many such tractors were imported before the ban was imposed?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I require notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the statement that only Orissa, Mysore, Hyderabad and PEPSU have modified their municipal acts and many other States are not modifying them, and in view of the fact that compost manufacture is very essential, may I know whether Government have issued any instructions to the States?

Shri Thirumala Rao: We have drawn the attention of the States. Some of them say that without the pressure of legislation they are able to induce the municipalities to manufacture large quantities of compost. That is so in Madras. In regard to Bihar, they have passed some legislation making it compulsory for every *panchayat* to resort to compost making. The States have got discretion in the matter, but all of them are very earnest.

Sardar B. S. Man: Before the Government takes wider steps to popularise the use of tractors, has it considered the supply position of diesel oil, spare parts and technical assistance required for the repair of tractors on the fields?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir. We have got a considered policy with regard to this. Unless servicing is guaranteed and a certain proportion of the spare parts is imported we are not allowing the import of tractors.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In view of the statement that in 1949-50 the West Bengal Government distributed about 500 tons of superphosphate and in 1950-51 this amount has decreased and further that it is very small in comparison with other States, may I know what encouragement is given to the cultivators to use this phosphate in West Bengal?

Shri Thirumala Rao: In certain areas where these fertilizers are not popular, the cultivators were actually subsidised to take to them.

PRIVATE COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

*1365. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railways owned and managed by private Companies;

(b) their location and mileage;

(c) their goods and passenger traffic;

(d) whether complaints have been received from the public regarding the inefficient management of these Railways; and

(e) why Government are not taking over these Railways?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) to (c). I place on the Table of the House a statement giving the information asked for. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 6.]

(d) Yes, in a few cases. Suitable action thereon has been or is being taken.

(e) According to the contracts with the Railway Companies, Government —and in some cases District Boards— have the option to purchase the lines on certain specified dates and, therefore, these lines cannot be taken over all at once. Government's policy in the matter is that when the occasion arises, each case is dealt with on its merits, including not merely the financial return, but the necessity or desirability in the public interest of continuing the existing Railway lines and if possible, of improving and rehabilitating it so as to ensure efficient railway service.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are four other Railways:

Baktiarpur-Bihar Railway,

Shaparmukh-Slighal Railway,

Central Province Light Railway,

Kathakal-Lala Bazar Railway.

Are these also not private-owned Railways?

Shri Santhanam: Probably, they are owned by District Boards. I furnished full information during the debate on the Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha: How many of these Railways are getting subsidies from the Central Government or the State Governments or local bodies?

Shri Santhanam: I would like to have notice.

Shri A. C. Guha: Do Government give any subsidy to any of these Railways; if so, what is the amount?

Shri Santhanam: Speaking from recollection, I do not think the Central Government is paying any subsidy to any of these companies.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not a fact that the Saharanpur—Shahdara Light Railway is getting a subsidy from the Central Government?

Shri Santhanam: I would ask for notice if the hon. Member wants details. What I have said is purely from recollection.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government any control over these railways and if so are there any local advisory committees for them?

Shri Santhanam: We have got control to the extent of control vested in us by the Indian Railways Act.

IMPROVED GUIDE SERVICES

*1366. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state whether the Tourist Advisory Committee at its last meeting decided to introduce Improved Guide Services?

(b) If so, what is the present strength of Guides and the number contemplated to be increased?

(c) Where will they be located?

(d) What is the monthly expenditure on administration etc., in maintaining tourists offices in India?

(e) What is the total number of foreign tourists (country-wise) who arrived during the current year up-to-date and how much foreign currency Government have earned thereby?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to appoint two Central Guides each at Bombay and Delhi Regional Tourist Offices to start with. At other places, in order to improve the knowledge for existing guides arrangements are proposed to be made for holding an annual examination by a small committee who would issue licences to those who pass the examination.

(d) Government have opened Regional Tourist Offices at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. The estimated monthly expenditure on these offices is Rs. 12,000/-.

(e) The total number of foreign tourists who visited India from 1st January 1951 to 31st July 1951 is approximately 10,200 on the basis of data available. The Reserve Bank of India are working out details of a scheme by which reliable estimates of income from tourist traffic can be obtained. Meanwhile it is not possible to estimate the income from this source.

Shri Sidhva: Of the 10,200 how many came from the U.S.A.?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question-hour is over.

Short Notice Question and Answer

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jnani Ram.....absent.

Mr. Rathnaswamy will put his Short Notice question on the same subject. (*Shri Santhanam* rose)— I may explain how I am permitting this. There are three questions tabled on the same subject, one by Shri Jnani Ram, another by Shri Rathnaswamy and a

third by Shri S. N. Das. The practice that is usually adopted is to call the first in order who has tabled the question and give preference to the other Members in the matter of putting supplementary questions. If, perchance, the first Member whose name I call is not present, I will call any of the others in order. That is how I am calling Mr. Rathnaswamy to put his question.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): I am not objecting to the procedure. I would like to know whether it is not a discourtesy to the House to put a Short Notice Question,—for the preparation of the answer of which much time is taken,—and not be present to put that question? It is not an ordinary question even.

Shri R. Velayudhan: It is a contempt of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter where more than one hon. Member has tabled a question on the same subject. If, however, an hon. Member finds it very necessary to put a Short Notice Question, which involves a lot of time and trouble of the hon. Minister to gather information, and absents himself, except for extraordinary reasons, which he ought to communicate to the Chair, I feel it a discourtesy both to the hon. Minister as well as to the House.

Hon. Members take a serious view when an hon. Minister who is to answer the question is not in his seat. Hon. Members certainly cannot have one rule for themselves and another for Ministers.

Dr. Deshmukh: How many days have lapsed between the notice of the question and the day on which it is answered, because very often a Member does not know on what date it is coming?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are informed as soon as a Short Notice Question is admitted and accepted. Besides hon. Members should take care to see that they get the information properly before they go out. Hon. Members cannot go out as they like and come as they like. Though we do not maintain an attendance register, Members owe a duty to their electorate and to the House. Except under exceptional circumstances, this House is entitled to insist upon hon. Members being present. Exceptional provisions are made for exceptional circumstances; it ought not to be the rule.

I am surprised that hon. Members consider it to be a privilege to sit in the House: at the same time they do not consider it to be their duty to discharge their responsibilities.

Dr. Deshmukh: It has at least been my experience that I have never got notice within six days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Member is expected to come one day in advance of the sitting of the House and go only one day after the termination of the session.

Shri Sidhva: I am receiving regular acceptance from office.

Dr. Deshmukh: He is a fondled child.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will not allow any further discussion.

Hon. Members must realise their responsibilities to the House.

INDIAN STEAMER JALAMOTI

Shri Rathnaswamy: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Indian Steamer *Jalamoti* radioed from the North sea on the 20th September, 1951, that a part of it was ablaze; and

(b) Whether any help has been rushed to the steamer and if so, whether Government have any information as to the safety of the occupants of the ship?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): As instructed by your office, I have prepared answer for the question standing in the name of Shri Jnani Ram and material for the supplementaries for the other Short Notice Questions. With your permission, Sir, I would read the reply to the question which I received from Shri Jnani Ram.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will realise how inconvenient it is now. He has now to give answers to a question not put. Anyhow I will ask Mr. Rathnaswamy to read Mr. Jnani Ram's question. Mr. Jnani Ram's question will be answered.

Shri R. Velayudhan: It is better to allow one question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If an hon. Member is absent, is it suggested that the other hon. Members should forego their chance? This is a very unusual suggestion.

INDIAN STEAMER *Jalamoti*

Shri Rathnaswamy (on behalf of **Shri Jnani Ram**): Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian steamer *Jalamoti* caught fire in the North Sea on the 20th September, 1951;

(b) the loss of property and life; and

(c) the causes of the incident?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Cargo in No. 2 hold in the Indian Steamer *Jalamoti* is reported to have caught fire on the 20th September, 1951 when the ship was on its way from Hull to Dundee.

(b) There was no loss of life but preliminary cargo survey indicated that 100 bales of cotton were damaged by fire and 200 bales by water and 80 gunny bales and some tea slightly damaged by water.

(c) No information is available as to the reason for the fire.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether any help was rushed to the steamer and if so have Government have any information as to the safety of the passengers?

Shri Santhanam: All this happened recently far away in the sea. Until we get a detailed report from the captain of the ship, we cannot say anything with precision. But this particular incident was not so serious as to need any help from outside.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether this steamer was properly examined before it left the port?

Shri Santhanam: There are rules in every port in every country that ships should be examined before they take to sea.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether a certificate was obtained by the officers concerned that the steamer was seaworthy?

Shri Santhanam: They must have got a certificate when the steamer left the Indian port and also when it left the British port.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether Government propose to take action against the officers concerned?

Shri Santhanam: We ought to know first whether anybody was responsible; we cannot take action without knowing it.

Shri Rathnaswamy: What is the tonnage of the ship concerned?

Shri Santhanam: I would ask for notice of that question.

285 P.S.D.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is there any reason to suspect that this ship was overloaded—what is the capacity of the ship I would like to know.

Shri Santhanam: All that will be in the Register of ships I have not got the details here.

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is any compensation proposed to be paid to the parties concerned?

Shri Santhanam: In all such cases the goods would have been insured.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know whether this ship was built in one of our ship yards or was it purchased from abroad, and if the later from which country and by which company?

Shri Santhanam: I would like to have notice of the question.

Shri Meeran: May I know the extent of loss in terms of money?

Shri Santhanam: Such information as we could get by cable from the company concerned has been given in my answer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Executive Engineer at Mhow Station

***1344. Shri Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Executive Engineer at Mhow station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was caught red-handed accepting a bribe of Rs. 500 in December, 1950;

(b) what steps, if any, have so far been taken to institute legal proceedings or any other action against the official;

(c) if no steps have been taken, the cause of the delay;

(d) whether the officer concerned has since been suspended and if not, why not; and

(e) whether the case is likely to be tried in a Court of Law and if so, when and if not, why not?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) The Executive Engineer at Mhow was alleged to have been caught red-handed, accepting a bribe of Rs. 500/- in December last.

(b) and (e). A complaint has been lodged in the court of the Railway Magistrate, Indore against the

accused. It was put up on 12th September, 1951 and was adjourned till 27th September, 1951 for the appearance of the accused.

(c) In view of the reply to parts (b) and (e) above, this does not arise.

(d) Orders have been issued that the officer should be suspended.

RECRUITMENT OF CLERKS IN RAILWAYS

*1351. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the selection of all clerical posts in Indian Railways is now made from Bombay only;

(b) when this rule was brought into force; and

(c) what was the former rule with regard to it?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

PUBLIC CARRIER TRUCKS

*1360. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India advised the State Governments sometime last year, to issue more liberally inter-state counter-signatures to public carrier trucks in order to allow free flow of commodities from one State to another; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some States have ignored the advice and refused to issue such counter-signatures?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF BUS AND TRUCK OWNERS

*1361. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the formation of Companies or Co-operative Societies of the Motor Bus and Truck Owners has been tried in all States or not; and

(b) whether the Government of India have received any reports from the various States and whether they agree to the greater efficiency produced and better service rendered by Companies and Cooperative Societies as compared with individual owners?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) and (b). The formation of companies or co-operative societies of road transport operators has been tried in a number of States. In some cases these societies and companies have operated with greater efficiency than individual operators. Others have failed. On the whole, the results indicate that large undertakings with sufficient capital can operate more efficiently than individual operators or small concerns.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

*1362. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly gross income and expenditure of the D.T.S. every month during the year 1950-51;

(b) the amount credited to the Depreciation fund during the same period;

(c) the ratio or percentage that the depreciation set apart to the total investment;

(d) the taxes, paid during the same period;

(e) the fines, if any, imposed on the service for the breach of regulations under the Motor Vehicles Act;

(f) the average number of vehicles during the same period that were on the roads; and

(g) the total amount of compensation paid for any injury or loss to any employee or to a third party?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) to (g). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IX, annexure No. 7.]

EXTENSION OF AIR-MAIL SERVICES IN BIHAR

*1364. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the names of places in Bihar where Air-Mail services have been extended during last two months?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Chapra, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

ALL-WEATHER AIRSTRIPS

*1367. **Shri Amolakh Chand:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether All-weather Airstrips are being constructed in the isolated Northern Districts of West Bengal.

(b) if so, the names of the places;

(c) the estimated amount to be spent; and

(d) whether the construction will be made by the Central Public Works Department or through private contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). An all-weather airstrip is being constructed by the Government of India at Bagdogra in Jalpaiguri District.

(c) Rs. 10,00,000/-.

(d) The work is being executed through contractors who have been selected by call of tenders by the Central Public Works Department.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

*1368. **Shri Jagannath Mishra:** (a) Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state what development has been made in tourist traffic since 1948?

(b) How many roads have been laid to inaccessible places of Historical importance attracting tourists and what are they?

(c) Is it a fact that, in dry areas of India, the foreign tourists are given facilities for drinking?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to the reply given to Starred Question No. 605 on 4th December 1950. Since then the following further developments have taken place:

(i) In some of the States, State Government officers dealing with this subject have been appointed Honorary Regional Tourist Officers of the Government of India to co-ordinate all arrangements for improvement of amenities for tourists and for the distribution of publicity material.

(ii) It has been decided to form Regional Advisory Committees to assist the Regional Tourist Officers at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The Committee is expected to be set up in Delhi shortly. A scheme for the provision of improved guide services has also been evolved.

(iii) A publicity programme with a wide coverage and variety has been launched. Additional informative literature in the shape of an illustrated Hand Book of India, Regional Guides on Travancore-Cochin and Kashmir, a brochure entitled "Panorama of India", folders on Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Konarak and posters on important tourist centres have been brought out. Regional Guides and folders on other places including maps are under preparation. Coloured travel films on Agra, Delhi, Jaipur, Kashmir and Kulu and Spiti are ready for distribution. More films are under preparation.

(iv) Steps are being taken to collect improved statistics.

(v) India was included in the round-the-world cruises of the luxury liners 'Caronia' and 'Stella Polaris'. There visit in early 1951 was handled to the satisfaction of all.

(b) None of the key tourist centres are totally inaccessible. The road connections to Khajuraho, Konarak and Chittorgarh are, however, not very satisfactory. The question of improving the existing road connections is already under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(c) Yes.

SUGAR (TEMPORARY EXCISE) FUND

*1369. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how the account of Block Grant for transfer to **Sugar** (Temporary Excise) Fund stands at present?

(b) What are the important items of expenditure so far made from this Fund since the Fund was created?

(c) What was the total amount placed at the disposal of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee?

(d) How is the balance of the Fund proposed to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Amount transferred to the Fund Rs. 4,11,99,744.

Expenditure from Fund Rs. 1,48,95,821.

Balance in the Fund Rs. 2,63,03,923.

(b) (i) Paid to Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for sugarcane development schemes in the various States Rs. 30,75,276.

(ii) Paid to Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in connection with the establishment of Sugar Technological Research Institute-*cum*-Central Sugarcane Research Station at Bhadruk, concessions to labour. Rs. 1,03,20,545.

(iii) Subsidy to Sugar Industry in U.P. and Bihar to compensate them for additional cost involved in certain concessions to labour. Rs. 1,03,20,545.

Total Rs. 1,48,95,821.

(c) Rs. 45,75,276 have so far been paid against Rs. 125 lakhs set apart for the schemes of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee.

(d) A sum of Rs. 44·25 lakhs is intended to be spent on Sugarcane Development Schemes and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs on the Sugar Technological Institute. Further sums will be spent as and when schemes for the benefit of the Sugar Industry are finalised and approved by the Government of India.

SUGAR (TEMPORARY EXCISE) FUND

*1370. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the special features of the schemes launched by various State Governments subsidised from the Fund placed at the disposal of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee by the Government of India from the Block Grant for transfer to Sugar (Temporary Excise) Fund;

(b) which of the State Governments are participating in the schemes, giving the estimated cost of their schemes in each case;

(c) the amounts so far allotted to each of these States, giving the amount spent by them so far;

(d) the results that are expected to be achieved specially with regard to yield;

(e) to what extent the Government of India exercise control over the Fund; and

(f) whether any assessment of the results achieved so far has been made?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Special features of the schemes are:

(i) Development of adequate irrigation facilities for the sugarcane areas;

(ii) Organisation of seed nurseries to provide adequate quantities of disease free seed of suitable varieties, including seed multiplication programme;

(iii) provision of adequate manures and fertilisers of the right type;

(iv) provision of qualified and properly trained technical personnel to carry the results of research to sugarcane growers;

(v) provision of efficient watch and ward service for protection of the crop against pests and diseases;

(vi) provision of zonal centres for varietal trials; and

(vii) provision of soil extension service to advise cane growers regarding the best use of their lands and the nature of the fertilisers needed for them.

(b) The State Governments which are participating in the scheme and the estimated cost of their schemes are:

State.	Total estimated cost of the Schemes.
	Rs.
(1) Uttar Pradesh ...	1,16,44,846
(2) Bihar. ...	24,14,490
(3) Bombay. ...	11,20,558
(4) Madras. ...	11,24,544
(5) Punjab (I) ...	9,37,500
(6) Orissa. ...	1,52,000
(7) West Bengal. ...	5,03,240
(8) Madhya Pradesh. ...	75,000
(9) Assam. ...	77,860

(c) The amounts so far allotted to each of these States by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee are:

State	Amount allotted.
	Rs.
(1) Uttar Pradesh. ...	18,00,000
(2) Bihar. ...	1,73,823
(3) Bombay. ...	2,01,220
(4) Madras. ...	2,22,781
(5) Punjab (I) ...	4,15,770
(6) Orissa. ...	12,000
(7) West Bengal. ...	1,15,580
(8) Madhya Pradesh. ...	2,225

The Madhya Pradesh Government closed their schemes on 10th December 1949 due to financial stringency and the Assam Scheme was not implemented at all due to financial stringency. The other State Governments have spent the entire amount allotted to them by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, in addition to their own contributions.

(d) It is expected that the average yield of cane per acre, when the scheme is completed, may increase to the following extent:

State.	Present average yield per acre.	Expected yield at the end of the development schemes.	Percentage of increased yield.
	(Tons)	(Tons)	
(1) Uttar Pradesh.	12·5	25·0	100
(2) Bihar .	12·0	20·00	66
(3) Bombay .	40·0	44·0	10
(4) Madras .	25·0	30·0	20
(5) Punjab (I) .	12·5	18·0	44
(6) West Bengal	18·0	22·5	25

(e) The Government of India are exercising complete control over the Fund.

(f) Not so far. The State Governments have been requested to adopt some uniform measures to determine the increase in yields and sucrose content by which alone the progress of the Schemes can be gauged. Reports from State Governments are awaited.

Failure of Rains in Kutch

*1371. **Shri Dholakia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the food crops in Kutch have failed owing to scarcity of rains, that prices of foodgrains are going higher and higher and that famine conditions are threatening in Kutch?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) and (b). There has been deficiency of rainfall. The Chief Commissioner has been asked to report on the effects of this on the crops. Market prices have been fairly steady. On 15th September, Kutch had a stock of 6,238 tons of foodgrains. On the basis of past off-takes, this stock is sufficient for about 5 months' requirements.

Chinnasalem—Tirukoilur Railway Line

*1372. **Shri Kanaka Sabai:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for the construction of a Railway line from Chinnasalem to Tirukoilur *via* Kallakurichi;

(b) whether the Government of Madras have recommended the proposal;

(c) whether there is any proposal for the construction of a Railway line from Chinnasalem to Thiruvannamalai; and

(d) whether Government will give priority for the above schemes?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Madras recommended that the construction of a Railway line between Chinnasalem and Chingleput should be given due consideration by the Government of India along with other projects recommended by them. Chinnasalem-Tirukoilur line forms part of this project.

(c) Chinnasalem-Tiruvannamalai line also forms a part of the Chinnasalem-Chingleput project.

(d) The Chinnasalem-Chingleput project was considered by the Central Board of Transport along with other projects in Madras State and it was decided that the project should be held over. The question of giving priority to the above schemes, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

बिहार में अनाज की कमी

*१३७४. **श्री ओरांव:** खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में छपी एक रिपोर्ट की ओर

दिलाया गया है कि बिहार मंत्रि-मण्डल द्वारा लगाये हुये अनुमान के अनुसार बिहार में अनावृष्टि के कारण इस वर्ष लगभग ४० लाख टन अनाज की हानि होने की संभावना है ; तथा

(ख) यदि बिहार में वर्ष १९५२ में भी अकाल पड़ने की आशंका है तो वहां के निवासियों को भुखमरी से बचाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना सोच रही है ?

SHORTAGE OF FOOD-GRAINS IN BIHAR

[*1374. **Shri Oraon:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the newspapers that according to the Bihar Cabinet's estimate there is likely to be a loss of about 40 lakh tons of food-grains this year due to the failure of rains in that State; and

(b) if there is an apprehension of a famine occurring in Bihar in 1952 as well, what steps Government propose to take to protect the people of that State from starvation?]

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Yes, Sir. Bihar Government have intimated that there is no basis for these newspaper reports. They have not yet made any estimates of the loss of crops due to failure of rains.

(b) At present there is no reason to apprehend a famine occurring in Bihar in 1952.

RAILWAY VENDORS AT MOGHALSARAI RAILWAY STATION

*1375. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 vendors working under a Railway Caterer at Moghalsarai Station on the E. I. Railway have gone on strike;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for such a strike and the date from which they are on strike;

(c) the other stations on the same Railway affected by this strike, their number and the names of the stations; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in this matter?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes, there was a strike of bearers and vendors of the catering contractors at Moghalsarai station but the number involved was 69 and not 150.

(b) The contractors had occasion to take up with one of their bearers at Gaya for overcharging a passenger and the strike at Moghalsarai was launched on the evening of 3rd September, 1951 in sympathy.

(c) In addition to Gaya and Moghalsarai, four other stations, namely, Kiul Jn., Jhajha, Mokameghat and Mokameh Jn. were affected.

(d) The catering and vending services at these stations resumed shortly afterwards as the contractors obtained the necessary staff from other stations. So far as industrial disputes between the firm of contractors and its workmen are concerned, these fall within the sphere of the State Government who are reported already to have placed them before the Conciliation Board at Patna and Allahabad through their Labour Commissioner.

MILK (PRODUCTION)

327. **Shri Kshudiram Mahata:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cow's milk produced in India at present daily;

(b) the quantity required for babies between the ages 1 to 3 years;

(c) the quantity at present consumed in a year for babies under one year of age; and

(d) the quantity required for babies under one year of age each year if they are to depend exclusively on such milk and not on mother's milk?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) 5·65 lakh maunds daily according to Livestock Census of 1945.

(b) 1,218 lakh maunds per year

(c) No systematic survey has been carried out to determine the actual quantity of milk consumed by children under one year in this country.

(d) 406 lakh maunds per year on the basis of 12 chhataks per day. If the infants are breast fed, the quantity of milk required would be the same as nursing mothers in that case would themselves need to take milk.

"GROW MORE FOOD" CAMPAIGN

328. Dr. V. Subramaniam: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money given to different State Governments for the 'Grow More Food' Campaign in States as Subsidy and Loan for the years 1945 to 1951;

(b) the increase of land brought under the plough and the increase in yield for the years 1945 to 1951;

(c) the details of the increase in (i) paddy; (ii) wheat; (iii) milo; (iv) cotton; (v) jute; (vi) tobacco; (vii) sugar-cane and (viii) groundnut;

(d) the total yield of coffee and tea in India for the years 1947—1951: and the increase in acreage of plantations in the country; and

(e) the total amount spent for the purchase of Tractors for the years 1947—1951?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): (a) Statement I showing the total expenditure sanctioned by the Government of India to States during the years 1944-45 to 1950-51 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Statement II showing the area reclaimed and the estimated additional production of foodgrains therefrom, on an all-India basis during 1944-45 to 1950-51 is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Statements III and IV showing respectively area under and production of principal crops in India during 1944-45 to 1950-51 and the increase/decrease in the acreage and production during 1949-50 and 1950-51 over the preceding year are placed on the Table of the House.

(d) Statement V showing production of coffee and tea and statement VI showing area under coffee, tea and rubber during the years 1947 to 1949 are placed on the Table of the House. Similar information for the years 1950 and 1951 is not yet available. [For (a) to (d). *see* Appendix IX, annexure No. 8.]

(e) Rs. 192·5 lakhs by the Central Tractor Organisation. Similar information in respect of all State Governments is not available.

PILFERAGE OF RAILWAY CONSIGNMENTS

329. Shri M. Naik: (a) Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of cases of pilferage and the amounts involved over the B. N. Railway during the years 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, and 1950-51?

(b) How many cases were detected?

(c) What were the amounts of compensation claimed by the parties and paid by the Railway during the above period?

(d) Is it a fact that some organized gangs of pilferers were or have been at work to secure forged railway receipts and securing the Railway consignments?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Separate figures relating to cases of pilferage were not maintained prior to July 1950. Number of cases of thefts and amounts paid during the years 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 and number of cases of thefts and pilferage and the amount paid during the year 1950-51 are as under:

Year.	No. of cases of thefts.	Amount paid.
		Rs.
1946-47	4381	9,09,407
1947-48	4293	7,29,441
1948-49	5346	9,67,679
1949-50	9278	20,49,886
1950-51	24,523	42,13,552

(b)

Year.	No. of cases detected.
1946-47	Figures not available.
1947-48	779
1948-49	940
1949-50	825
1950-51	555

(c)

Year.	Approximate. amount claimed Rs.	Amount paid. Rs.
1946-47	12,73,170	9,09,407
1947-48	10,21,218	7,29,441
1948-49	13,54,751	9,67,679
1949-50	28,69,841	20,49,886
1950-51	58,98,973	42,13,552

(d) Five cases of delivery of consignments undekr forged Railway Receipts have been reported. The matter is under investigation.

DISPLACED RAILWAY GUARDS

330. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway employees of the old N.W.R. who opted for India, have all been absorbed in various Railways;

(b) whether some of the Displaced Railway Guards of old N.W.R. were appointed to serve on E.I.R.; and

(c) whether their previous service in Pakistan has been given full consideration so far as confirmation, promotion and seniority are concerned?

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME XVI, 1951

(24th September, 1951 to 16th October, 1951)

Fourth Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951

7.9.83

CONTENTS

Volume XVI.—24th September, 1951 to 16th October, 1951

	Columns
MONDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	
Motion for Adjournment—	
Ban on Public meetings etc. in the Travancore-Cochin State in view of General Elections	3189—93
Paper laid on the Table—	
Punjab Requisitioning of Immovable Property (Amendment and Validation) Act, 1951	3193
Industries (Development and Control) Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	3193
Notaries Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	3193
Motion *re* Conduct of Shri Mudgal, M. P.—Not concluded	3194—3264
TUESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	
Paper laid on the Table—	
Working of various public bodies in Delhi	3265
Go-Samvardhan Bill—Motion for extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee—Not moved	3265—68
Motion *re* Conduct of Shri Mudgal, M. P.—Adpoted, as amended	3268—98
Hindu Code—Consideration of clauses—Not concluded	3298—3301
Plantations Labour Bill—Referred to Select Committee	3302—25
Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill—Referred to Select Committee	3326—34
WEDNESDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	
Bombay Coasting Vessels (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	3335
Go-Samvardhan Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee	3335—36
Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider as reported by Select Committee—Not concluded	3336—3449
Business of the House	3450—56
THURSDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	
Statement by the Minister of State for Transport and Railways	3457—59
Leave of absence from the House	3459
Papers laid on the Table—Statement on progress of Land Army	3460
Election to Committees—Samsad (Court) of Vishva-Bharati	3460—61
Indian Central Tobacco Committee	3461
Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	3462
Benares Hindu University (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	3462—3545
Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill—Passed, as amended	3545—51
Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill—Passed	3551—62
Evacuee Interest (Separation) Bill—Passed	3562—68
Companies (Donations to National Funds) Bill—Passed, as amended	3568—72
Industrial Financial Corporations Bill—Consideration of clauses—Not concluded	3572—3604
Supplying rice to deficit areas	3605—14

FRIDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	Columns
Leave of absence from the House	3615
Papers laid on the Table—	
U. P. S. C. (Consultation) (Supplementary) Regulations, 1951	3616
Report of Rehabilitation Finance Administration	3616
Supplementary Statement showing the action taken by Government on promises and undertakings	3616
All-India Services Bill—Introduced	3616—17
Select Committee Meetings	3617—22
State Financial Corporations Bill—Passed, as amended	3622—75
Resolution for making modifications in the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1951—Adopted, as amended	3675—[illegible]
SATURDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1951—	
Elections to Committees—	
(i) Samsad (Court) of Vishva-Bharati, (ii) Indian Central Tobacco Committee	3751
Plantations Labour Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee	3751
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52—Punjab State	3751
Demand No. 1.—Agriculture	3751—52
Demand No. 2.—Civil Works	3752
Demand No. 3.—Advances not bearing interest—Advances repayable	3752
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52—Railways	3752—95
Demand No. 2.—Audit	3752—94
Demand No. 4.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Administration	3753—94
Demand No. 5.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance	3753—94
Demand No. 6.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operating Staff	3753—94
Demand No. 8.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel	[illegible]
Demand No. 9.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses	3754—95
Demand No. 9A.—Ordinary Working Expenses—Labour Welfare	3754—95
Demand No. 16.—Open Line Works—Additions	3754—95
Demand No. 17.—Open Line Works—Replacements	3754—95
Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill—Introduced	3795—96
Demands for Supplementary Grants for 1951-52	3796—3900
Demand No. 1.—Ministry of Commerce and Industry	3796—3894
Demand No. 2.—Industries	3796—3894
Subsidy to Scindia Steam Navigation Company and Enforcement Directorate	3810—94
Demand No. 3.—Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	3796—3894
Demand No. 5.—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department	3796[illegible]
Demand No. 18.—Ministry of External Affairs	[illegible]
Demand No. 19.—Tribal Areas	3797—3895
Demand No. 20.—External Affairs	3797—3895
Demand No. 21.—Ministry of Finance	3797—3895
Demand No. 23.—Union Excise Duties	3797—3895
Demand No. 24.—Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax	3798—3895
Demand No. 25.—Opium	3798—38[illegible]
Demand No. 28.—Audit	3798—3896
Demand No. 29.—Joint Stock Companies	3798—3896
Demand No. 30.—Miscellaneous Departments	3798—3896
Demand No. 34.—Miscellaneous	3798—3896
Demand No. 35.—Grants-in-aid to States	3799—3896
Demand No. 37.—Resettlement and Development	3799
Demand No. 38.—Pre-partition Payments	3799—38[illegible]

olumns

SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER 1951—*Contd.*

Demand No. 40.—Ministry of Food and Agriculture . . . . . 3799—3897

Demand No. 45.—Agriculture . . . . . 3799—3897

Demand No. 46.—Civil Veterinary Services . . . . . 3800—97

Demand No. 47.—Indian Dairy Department . . . . . 3800—97

MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1951—

Food Scarcity . . . . . 3911—13

Leave of absence from the House 3913

Papers laid on the Table—

Supplementary Statements *re* action taken on promises etc. . . . 3913—14

Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . 3914

Repealing and Amending Bill—Introduced 3914

Notaries Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee . . . . . 3914—15

Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee 3915

Punjab Appropriation Bill—Passed . . . . . 3915—16

Appropriation (No. 3) Bill—Passed 3916

Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill—Passed . . . . . 3916—17

Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee—Not concluded . . . . . 3917—72

3972—4038

Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee 3972

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER, 1951—

Paper laid on the Table—

Supplementary Statement showing action taken by Government on assurances given during Third Session (Second Part), 1951 4039

Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Consideration of clauses—Not concluded . 4039—4144

THURSDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1951—

Papers laid on the Table—

First Five Year Plan 4145

Supplementary Statement showing action taken on assurance given during Fourth Session 4148

(*i*) Statement *re* development schemes other than for Grow More Food, .

(*ii*) Statement *re* irrigation and power supply schemes for Grow More Food 4148

Notifications in accordance with Section 38 of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 . . . . . 4148—49

Business of the House . . . . . 4145—47

Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Consideration of Clauses—Not concluded . 4149—4201

4201—72

Notaries Bill—Presentation of Report of Select Committee 4201

FRIDAY, 5TH OCTOBER, 1951—

Resignation of Shri Kala Venkatarao 4273

Leave of absence from the House 4273

Papers laid on the Table—

Statement showing the amount spent by Government on construction of offices, residential and other accommodation. 4274

Supplementary Statement showing action taken by Government on various assurances, etc. given during the Budget Session, 1949 4338

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology . . . . . 4274—75

Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Consideration of clauses—Not concluded . 4275—

SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER, 1951— *Columns*

Papers laid on the Table—

Report of Committee on regulation of Stock Exchanges, etc. . . . 4397

Memorandum on Tariff Negotiations held at Torquay 4397

Election to Committee—

Central Advisory Board of Archaeology . . . . . 4397—98

Part B States Marriages Validating Bill—Introduced 4398

Go-Samvardhan Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee . . . . . 4398—99

Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill—Extension of time for presentation of Report of Select Committee 4399

Motions re Delimitation of Constituencies Orders. . . . . 4399—4420
4470—72
4517—19
4614,

Press (Incitement to Crime) Bill—Passed, as amended . . . . . 4421—4470,
4471—4516
4519—4614

THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1951—

Leave of absence from the House 4615

Papers laid on the Table—

Supplementary Statement showing action taken on assurances and undertakings given during Fourth Session 4615

Report of the Film Enquiry Committee 4615

First Report of U. P. S. C. together with memorandum prescribed . . 4616

Motion re Delimitation of Constituencies Orders, 1951 . . . . 4616—41

Business of the House . . . . . 4641—45

Industries (Development and Control) Bill—Discussion on motion to consider —Not concluded . . . . . 4645—88,
4701—30,
4737—42.

Resignation of Shri Acchru Ram . . . . . 4688—4700

Dr. Ambedkar's letter of resignation . . . . . 4730—37

FRIDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, 1951—

Leave of absence from the House 4743

Papers laid on the Table—

Statement showing posts carrying salary of Rs. 3,000 and above . . 4743—44

Industries (Development and Control) Bill—Passed, as amended . . 4744—4835
4835—4912

Business of the House 4835

MONDAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1951—

All India Services Bill—Passed, as amended . . . . . 4913—66

Part C States (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Bill—Passed . . . 4966—67

Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill—Passed . . 4967—77

Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill—Passed, as amended . . 4977—5000

Plantations Labour Bill—Passed, as amended . . . . . 5000—14

Statement re Essential Services (Prevention of Strikes) Bill . . . 5015—16

Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Bill—Passed, as amended . . 5016—28

Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Bill—Passed, as amended . . 5029—39

Five Year Plan—Discussion —Not concluded . . . . 5039—86

TUESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1951— *Columns*

Motion for Adjournment—

Dissolution of the All-India Industrial (Bank Disputes) Tribunal . . 5087—90

Papers laid on the Table—

Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for 1949-50 and Audit Report, 1951 and Commercial Appendix thereto 5090

Desecration of temples etc. of the Hindus in East Bengal and acquisition by the Government of East Bengal of lands belonging to temples etc. Chittagong District 5091

Motion *re* Five Year Plan—Adopted . . . . . 5091—5228

CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), Fourth Session 1951.

Volume XVI,—

1. No. 1, dated the 24th September, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 3193, line 10 *for* "Act, 1151" *read* "Act, 1951"

2. No. 2, dated the 25th September, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 3260, line 18 *for* "set" *read* "sat".

3. No. 3, dated the 26th September, 1951,—

   (i) صفحہ ۳۳۱۵ پہلی لائن میں ”مولنا آزاد“ کی جگہ ”مولنا آزاد“ پڑھیں

   (ii) भाग ३४१६, पंक्ति १३ में "सायतें" के स्थान पर "आयत" पढ़ें ।

4. No. 4, dated the 27th September, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 3902, line 19 from bottom *for* "rent for occupation of houses" *read* SHORT NOTICE QUESTION".

   (ii) भाग ३४९०, पंक्ति १३ में "ट्स ग्रांकमेंटी" के स्थान पर "ग्रांट्स कमेटी" पढ़ें

5. No. 6, dated the 29th September, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 3902, line 19 from bottom *for* "rent for occupation of houses" *read* "damages for the occupation".

   No. 7, dated the 1st October, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 3952, line 16 *omit* "a".

   7. No. 8, dated the 3rd October, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 4040 *for* existing line 19 *read* "it has been made out that pre-censor-"; *after* existing line 40 *insert* "permanent period to the hands of the" and *delete* line 43.

8. No. 9, dated the 4th October, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 4153 last line, *for* "L.P.C." *read* "I.P.C.".

   (ii) Col. 4188, *for* existing line 18 from bottom *read* "cular case by that experience and I".

9. No. 10, dated the 5th October, 1951,—

   (i) भाग ४२८७, अन्तिम पंक्ति में "बेल्यिम" को "बेल्जियम" पढ़ें।

   (ii) Col. 4346, line 4 from bottom *after* "years" *insert* "ago".

10. No. 11, dated the 6th October, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 4418, line 26 *for* "stituted" *read* "substituted".

   (ii) Col. 4460 *after* line 27 *insert* "ages etc."

   (iii) Col. 4523, line 19 from bottom *for* "Cognizilibity" *read* "Cognizability"

   (iv) Col. 4524, line 11 *for* "Cognizilibity" *read* "Cognizability".

   No. 12, dated the 11th October, 1951,—

   (i) Col. 4694, *for* existing lines 7-9 *read* "given to Shri Acchru Ram's case... **Shri Kamath:** I am sorry it is a very ignorant imputation.....".

   (ii) Col. 4721 *for* existing line 35 *read* "number of tractors to be produced"

12. No. 13, dated the 12th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4743 *after* line 5 *insert* "(No Questions—Part I not Published)" as 1st line.

(ii) Col. 4844 in line 32 *for* "**Khwaja Inait Ullah:** May I point" *read* "**Shri Jhunjhunwala.** I just want".

13. No. 14, dated the 15th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 4913, line 13 from bottom *for* "(**Sidhva**)" *read* "(**Shri Sidhva**)".

(ii) भाग ४९५६, पंक्ति १२ में "पीछे" के स्थान पर "पीते" पढ़ें।

(iii) Col. 4984 *for* existing lines 10 and 11 from bottom *read* "A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being".

14. No. 15, dated the 16th October, 1951,—

(i) Col. 5093, *for* existing line 34 *read* "for the industrial development of our country".

(ii) Col. 5128 in line 5 from bottom *after* "to" *insert* "give to".

THE

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 27th September, 1951.

The House met at Nine of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

10-10 A.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Mr. Santhanam.

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): What about my adjournment motion, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not admitted that adjournment motion. It is not in time.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Will it be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be too late tomorrow.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Will you kindly admit it as a short notice question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member puts a question I will consider it.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRANSPORT AND RAILWAYS

(i) ANSWER TO SHRI R. K. SIDHVA'S STARRED QUESTION No. 386 OF 21-8-51 REGARDING THE POSITION OF BROAD AND METRE GAUGE WAGONS, AND (ii) ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION PUT BY SHRI R. K. SIDHVA IN CONNECTION No. 69 ON 11-9-1951.

The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam): (i) Sir, on the 21st August 1951 my hon. friend Shri R. K. Sidhva in a supplementary to his question No. 386 asked whether arising out of part (f) I had said that no representation had been made by the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce to which I replied "That is my information".

Shri R. K. Sidhva has since sent me a copy of a letter, addressed by the Gujerat Chamber of Commerce, Ahmedabad, on the 14th June 1951, to the Railway Board on this subject. Enquiries have revealed that this letter was received by the Railway Board on 16th June 1951, and a reply thereto issued from the Railway Board's office on 2nd July 1951, advising the Chamber that the B.B. & C.I. Railway Administration, who had already been addressed by them direct, would advise the Chamber of the action taken in the matter. The attention of the B.B. & C.I. Railway administration was also simultaneously drawn by the Railway Board to this representation.

Before furnishing the necessary information for answering the question under reference, the Railway Board's office had checked up the record of letters received between the 1st July 1951, and the 17th August 1951 and this letter, having been received earlier in June, as has now been discovered, was not traced. They thus informed me that no representation from the Chamber of Commerce, Gujerat, had been received. This information has now been found to be incorrect, and I am sorry that this mistake should have occurred at all. Suitable action has now been taken to avoid a recurrence of this nature.

(ii) I also wish to refer to my answer to a supplementary question put by my hon. friend, Shri R. K. Sidhva, in connection with short notice question No. 69 on 11th September 1951. Shri Sidhva had asked whether the Government Inspector's Enquiry into

[Shri Santhanam]

the accident on the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway would be a public enquiry and would it be open to the press also. I from my recollection replied that the Government Inspector's enquiry is a public enquiry and any member of the public is entitled to be present. After ascertaining the correct position I have to modify my answer as follows:

> "The Government Inspector's enquiry is a public enquiry inasmuch as a press note is issued notifying the date, time and place of the enquiry and inviting members of the public to give evidence at the enquiry if any of them may desire to do so. The public and the press are, however, not permitted to watch the proceedings of the enquiry or to report them."

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the House proceeds with any other business, I would like to inform hon. Members that Shri Abdul Halim Ghuznavi has requested for leave of absence under article 101(4) of the Constitution from all meetings of Parliament during this year as he is unwell. The wording here is "this year". I think it must be "this session".

Shri B. Das (Orissa): May I know where this letter has come from? From India or Pakistan?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find it has come from Mymensingh in Pakistan. He is there. He has asked for leave of absence from all meetings during the whole year as he is unwell. The House will give the leave, if it likes, only for the session.

Shri B. Das: Mr. Abdul Halim Ghuznavi is an old friend of mine, but I understood that a few months ago he left India for Pakistan for good. If that be the case it is for you to consider whether a Member living in Pakistan can ask for such leave.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall find out when he attended Parliament last and I shall give some facts tomorrow. Then the whole House can consider whether it is necessary to grant the leave or not. I shall take this up tomorrow.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON PROGRESS OF LAND ARMY

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on the progress of the Land Army promised in reply to Starred Question No. 82-A on the 8th August, 1951. [*See* Appendix IX, Annexure No. 9].

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

SAMSAD (COURT) OF VISHVA-BHARATI

مولانا آزاد : جناب میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ وشو بھارتی ایکٹ سنہ ۱۹۵۱ء کے سیکشن ۱۹ سب سیکشن (۱) کلاز (۱۲) کے مطابق - جس کے ساتھ فرسٹ اسٹیٹیوٹس آف یونیورسٹی کے اسٹیٹیوٹ (۱۱) کلاز (۵) کو بھی سامنے رکھنا چاہئے - یہ ہاؤس ایسے طریقے سے جو آنریبل اسپیکر ٹھہرا دیں ، دو ممبروں کے چننے کی کاروائی انجام دے - یہ ممبر وشوبھارتی کے سنسد یعنی کورٹ کے ممبر قرار دئے جائیں گے -

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):

> "That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Vishva-Bharati Act, 1951 (XXIX of 1951) read with clause (5) of statute 11 of the First Statutes of the University, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the hon. the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to be Members of the Samsad (Court) of the Vishva-Bharati."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> **"That in pursuance of clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Vishva-Bharati Act, 1951 (XXIX of 1951) read with clause (5) of statute 11 of the First Statutes of the University, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the hon. the Speaker may direct two Members from among themselves to be Members**

of the Samsad (Court) of the Vishva-Bharati."

The motion was adopted.

INDIAN CENTRAL TOBACCO COMMITTEE

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Clause (7-9) of paragraph 3 of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F. 40-26/44-A. dated the 10th April, 1945 constituting the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the hon. the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Clause (7-9) of paragraph 3 of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F.40-26/44-A. dated the 10th April, 1945 constituting the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the hon. the Speaker may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Indian Central Tobacco Committee."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform hon. Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and holding elections, if necessary, in connection with the following Committees, motions relating to which have been moved and adopted just now, namely:

	Date for nomination	Date for election
1. Samsad (Court) of Vishva-Bharati 2. Indian Central Tobacco Committee.	28-9-51	1-10-51

The nominations for filling up vacancies in these Committees will be received in the Parliamentary Notice Office upto 12 Noon on the date mentioned for the purpose. The elections, which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's Room (No. 21) in the Parliament House between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

PRESS (INCITEMENT TO CRIME) BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide against the printing and publication of incitements to crime and other objectionable matter, with a few dissenting Notes.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): May I know if it is likely that the report will be circulated to Members today?

Shri Rajagopalachari: It will be done with all expedition, Sir, and we have to take it up on the 1st for consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The motion will be made on the first for consideration and as expeditiously as possible copies will be circulated.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

مولانا آزاد : جناب - مجھے وقت کی کمی کا پورا احساس ہے - میں کوشش کرونگا کہ کم سے کم وقت ہاؤس کا لوں - لیکن مجھے یہ امید کرنے کی بھی اجازت دیجئے کہ ہاؤس کے دوسرے ممبر بھی وقت کی کمی کو اپنے سامنے رکھینگے اور کوشش کرینگے کہ جلد سے جلد ہم نتیجہ تک پہنچ جائیں -

کل جن دوستوں نے عام بحث میں حصہ لیا ، انہوں نے کوئی خاص نئی بات نہیں پیش کی - زیادہ تر وہی باتیں تھیں جو سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے اختلافی نوٹوں میں لکھی گئی ہیں ، یا بعض دوستوں نے اُن کے بارے میں اسٹیٹمنٹس پیش کئے ہیں - تاہم چونکہ دوبارہ ان باتوں

[مولانا آزاد]

سی کسوٹی رکھ چھوڑی ہے جس پر وہ گورنمنٹ کی ایفیشینسی کا سونا ہمیشہ کستے رہتے ہیں؟ انہوں نے بطور مثال کے یہ بات پیش کی ہے کہ فریڈم موومینٹ کی ہسٹری لکھنے کا کام ایک کمیٹی کے سپرد کیا گیا تھا - اتنا زمانہ گذر گیا ، اور اس وقت تک ہسٹری مرتب نہیں ہوئی ہے - کہاں کا تانا بانا ہے اور کہاں جا کر انہوں نے گرہ دی ہے - میں اس سے قطعاً انکار کرتا ہوں کہ اس معاملہ کا کوئی تعلق ایفیشینسی اور اِن ایفیشینسی سے ہے - جہاں تک ایفیشینسی کا تعلق ہے گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے کوئی ایسی بات نہیں ہوئی جس سے اس کی انتظامی قابلیت کی کمی ثابت ہو - در اصل کام کا نیچر ہی ایسا تھا کہ وہ جلد انجام نہیں پا سکتا تھا - یہ بات بھی یاد رکھی جائے کہ کمیٹی کی تجویز اس وقت سے پہلے کی جا چکی تھی جب کہ میں نے منسٹری کا چارج لیا - میرے سامنے جب یہ معاملہ آیا تو میں نے محسوس کیا تھا کہ شاید اس طرح یہ کام انجام نہ پا سکے لیکن بہر حال کمیٹی کو کام کا موقعہ دینا ضروری تھا - یہ کمیٹی ضروری میٹریل اکٹھا کرنے کے لئے بنائی گئی تھی - کتاب کا تیار کرنا اس کا کام نہیں تھا - کمیٹی نے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی مختلف منسٹریوں سے خطو کتابت پر زور دیا گیا ہے ، اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں مناسب ہوگا کہ اُن معاملوں کو اور زیادہ صاف کر دیا جائے تاکہ اس ہاؤس کے اندر اور اس کے باہر کسی طرح کا الجھاؤ خیالات میں نہ رہے - کل بعض دوستوں نے وزیٹر (Visitor) کے اختیارات پر پھر بحث کی تھی - ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ اور پروفیسر شاہ نے اس پر زور دیا کہ اس طرح کا اختیار وزیٹر کو دینا مناسب نہیں ہے - ڈاکٹر سنگھ ایک قدم اور آگے بڑھے - انہوں نے کہا کہ اگر گورنمنٹ اس طرح کی طاقت اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھنا چاہتی ہے تو رکھ سکتی ہے - لیکن جب ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کے کاموں کی ایفیشینسی (efficiency) کا کیا حال ہے ، تو ہمیں اندیشہ ہوتا ہے کہ اس اختیار ، شاید ٹھیک ٹھیک استعمال نہ ہو - مجھے معلوم ہے ، جو لوگ آجکل اس بینچ پر نہیں ہیں ، ان کے لئے یہ ایک بہت ہی سستہ سودے کا کام ہو گیا ہے کہ جب کبھی کوئی موقع آئے ، گورنمنٹ پر اعتراض کر دیں اور کہیں کہ گورنمنٹ کے کاموں میں ایفیشینسی نہیں ہے - لیکن محض باتوں سے طوطا مینا بنانے سے تو کچھ بنتا نہیں - جو ٹھوس حقیقت ہے وہ دیکھنی چاہئے - میں ڈاکٹر سنگھ سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اپنے جیب میں کون

انہوں نے مستقبل کے دروازے پر دستک دیدی ہے - اور اگر انہیں انتظار ہے تو صرف اسکے جواب کا انتظار ہے !

بہر حال وزیٹر کو جو اختیار دیا گیا ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ اتنا اچھا تلا اور اتنا سمٹا ہوا اختیار ہے کہ اس سے کم اختیار ، پر اختیار کا لفظ بولا نہیں جا سکتا - اگر اتنا اختیار رکھنے والا وزیٹر بھی یونیورسٹی کے اوپر نہیں رکھا جاتا ، تو یقیناً یونیورسٹی کے کام کا کوئی صحیح نظام قائم نہیں رہ سکتا - اور پھر یہ پاور جو دی گئی ہے ، وہ حقیقتاً ایک امرجنسی کا پاور (Emergency power) ہے - روز روز یہ پاور کام میں نہیں لائی جا سکتی - بہت ممکن ہے کہ سالہا سال گذر جائیں اور اس پاور کو کام میں لانے کا موقعہ ہی نہ نکلے - لیکن بہر حال یہ پاور رکھنا ضروری ہوتا ہے - محض یہ بات کہ ایکٹ میں وزیٹر کو ایسا پاور دیا گیا ہے ، یونیورسٹی کے تمام نظام کو ہوشیار اور سرگرم بنا دیتا ہے - میرے دوست پروفیسر شاہ نے کہا ، ہاں یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ برٹش پیریڈ میں برٹش گورنمنٹ نے بھی یہ پاور اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھا تھا بلکہ اس سے زیادہ رکھا تھا - لیکن برٹش گورنمنٹ کا یہ ڈھنگ تھا کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کے کاموں میں ایک طرح کا ناطرفدار دماغ رکھتی تھی - لیکن اب جب پولیٹیکل پارٹیز پیدا ہو گئی کی اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں کو لکھا - باہر کے سفارت خانوں کو بھی توجہ دلائی - لازمی طور پر کافی وقت ان باتوں میں خرچ ہونا تھا ، اور خرچ ہوا - لیکن بالآخر معلوم ہوا کہ مختلف اسباب سے جن کی تفصیل میں ابھی میں نہیں جا سکتا ، بہت کم مٹیریل (material) اس طرح جمع ہو سکتا ہے ، اور اس کام کو دوسرے طریقہ پر انجام دینا پڑیگا - بہر حال اس کام میں جو دیری ہوئی وہ اس وجہ سے نہیں ہوئی کہ گورنمنٹ کے کام میں ایفیشینسی کی کمی تھی بلکہ کام کا نیچر ہی ایسا تھا - میں ہاؤس کو یہ بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن لوگوں نے آجکل گورنمنٹ کے کاموں کا بوجھ اپنے کندھوں پر اٹھایا ہے ، وہ اچھی طرح جانتے تھے کہ ان کا راستہ مشکلوں سے بھرا ہوا ہے ، اور انہیں یہ حقیقت بھی معلوم تھی کہ ان کی خدمات کی قدروقیمت کا وہ لوگ اندازہ نہیں لگا سکینگے جو آج ان کے چاروں طرف پھیلے ہوئے ہیں - لیکن یہ سب کچھ جانتے ہوئے بھی انہوں نے اس بوجھ کے اٹھانے سے انکار کیا - کیونکہ وہ ایک مضبوط اور اٹل یقین اپنے سامنے رکھتے ہیں کہ ان کی خدمات کی قدروقیمت کا فیصلہ اگر آج نہیں کر سکتا تو کل کریگا - وہ خود اس سے دست بردار ہو گئے ہیں کہ موجودہ وقت سے کسی طرح کی توقع رکھیں -

[مولانا آزاد]

اس پاور پر اعتراض کر رہے ہیں جو انڈین پریسیڈنٹ (Indian President) کو بحیثیت وزیٹر کے دیا گیا ہے - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ انگریزی دور میں ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوشنس کی آزادی کا کیا حال تھا؟ اہم انتظامی کام ایک طرف رہے ، میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت کوئی انسٹیٹیوشن اس بات کا بھی فیصلہ گورنمنٹ کی مرضی کے خلاف نہیں کر سکتا تھا کہ اسکے طالب علم کیا لباس پہنیں - وقت نہیں ہے ورنہ میں آپ کو تفصیل کے ساتھ بڑی بڑی کہانیاں سناتا - مسلم یونیورسٹی سنہ ۱۹۲۲ع میں بنی - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اس سے پہلے وہ ایک کالج کی حیثیت رکھتی تھی اس کالج کے بانی سر سید احمد مرحوم نے پہلے دن یہ کوشش کی تھی کہ یورپین اسٹاف یہاں رکھا جائے - وہ یہ خیال کرتے تھے کہ ہندوستانیوں اور انگریزوں میں میل جول بڑھانے کے لئے اور انکا ایجوکیشن کا اونچا درجہ قائم کرنے کے لئے ایسا انتظام کرنا ضروری ہے - چنانچہ کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل مسٹر بیک مقرر کئے گئے - اس کے بعد ماریسن ہوئے اور اس کے بعد آرچ بالڈ - آج آپ کو ہندوستانی وزیٹر کے اختیارات سے اندیشہ محسوس ہو رہا ہے - میں آپ کو بتاؤں کہ اُس وقت ہمارے کالجوں کی آزادی کا یہ حال تھا کہ علی‌گڑھ میں اور کسی ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی کی گورنمنٹ ہوگی تو اس کا اندیشہ ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کے کاموں میں بھی پارٹی پالیٹکس (Party politics) کا رنگ پیدا ہو جائے - مجھے پروفیسر شاہ کی زبان سے یہ بات سنکر نہایت تعجب ہوا - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ برٹش گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں ایک ناطرفدار دماغ رکھتی تھی - واقعہ یہ ہے کہ حقیقت بالکل اس سے اُلٹی تھی - وہ پوری طرح طرفداری میں ڈوبی ہوئی تھی - اور پوری طرح پولیٹیکل طرفداری میں - برٹش گورنمنٹ کی اس وقت پالیسی یہ تھی کہ جتنے بھی ایجوکیشنل انسٹیٹیوشنس (educational institutions) ہیں ، ہر طریقے سے ان کو جکڑ بند مہر رکھا جائے اور ذرا بھی ہلنے نہ دیا جائے - ایک طرف وہ یہ دیکھتی تھی کہ تعاہم کے بغیر چارہ نہیں - دوسری طرف وہ اس مشکل میں پڑی تھی - کہ تعلیم کا جو لازمی نتیجہ ہے اسے روک بھی نہیں سکتی - یعنی یہ کہ لوگوں کے اندر آزادی کی مانگ پیدا نہ ہو - اسکا لازمی نتیجہ یہ تھا کہ جہاں تک اُس کے امکان میں تھا ، وہ کالجوں اور یونیورسٹیوں کی آزادی کو خطرہ کی نظر سے دیکھتی تھی ، اور ہمیشہ اس کوشش میں رہتی تھی کہ اُنہیں اپنی نگرانی کے جال سے باہر نکلنے نہ دے - آج آپ

دی تھی - میں نے ان کی لائف میں وہ اسپیچ پڑھی ہے - انہوں نے اس اسپیچ میں خاص طور پر اس معاملہ کا ذکر کیا تھا- انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آجکل کچھ ہندوستانیوں میں یہ شوق پیدا ہو گیا ہے کہ اپنے پرانے خوبصورت اور شاندار اورینٹل ڈریس (Oriental dress) کو چھوڑ کر ہماری نقالی کرنی چاہتے ہیں اور انگریزی کپڑے پہننے لگے ہیں - لیکن میں ان کو مشورہ دونگا کہ وہ یہ غلط طریقہ چھوڑ دیں – انہیں اپنا پرانا مشرقی لباس پہننا چاہیئے جو ہر طرح انہیں زیب دیتا ہے - ہمارے لباس کی نقالی نہیں کرنی چاہیئے - اس اسپیچ کے بعد کلکتہ سے لے کر پیشاور تک تمام انگریزی حاکموں کا یہی رویہ ہو گیا - وہ ہر جگہہ اس پر زور دینے لگے کہ ہندوستانیوں کو انگریزی لباس نہیں پہننا چاہیئے - سر سید نے لارڈ ڈفرن کی یہ اسپیچ پڑھی تو انہیں بہت افسوس ہوا- انہوں نے کالج کے طالب علموں کو جمع کرکے ایک تقریر کی - تقریر کا عنوان انہوں نے "کالج لائف" رکھا تھا لیکن اس کا سارا زور اسی معاملہ پر تھا - انہوں نے کہا میں جانتا ہوں کہ بہت سے مغرور انگریز ایسے ہیں جو یہ بات پسند نہیں کرتے کہ ہندوستانی انگریزی لباس پہن کر برابری سے ان کے ساتھ ملیں لیکن تمہیں ایک ملت کے لئے کالج کے یہ تینوں پرنسپل حقیقتاً پرنسپل نہیں تھے، گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے ایجنٹ تھے اور گورنمنٹ کی جانب سے ایک ایک چیز میں دخل دیتے تھے - سر سید آخری زمانہ میں جب بڑھاپے کی وجہ سے بہت کمزور ہو گئے تھے تو اس وقت مسٹر بیک کالج پر بالکل چھا گئے تھے - آج آپ کو یہ سن کر تعجب ہوگا مگر سنہ ۱۸۸۰ع کا یہ ایک معمولی واقعہ تھا جو میں آپکو سنانا چاہتا ہوں - اُس زمانے میں عام طور پر انگریز یہ بات پسند نہیں کرتے تھے کہ ہندوستانی انگلش ڈریس پہنیں - کیونکہ وہ خیال کرتے تھے کہ ہندوستانی انگریزی لباس پہنکر برابری کے درجہ پر ہم سے ملنا چاہتے ہیں اور حاکم اور محکوم کا امتیاز مٹانا چاہتے ہیں - انہیں ہندوستانیوں کا پرانا طریقہ پسند آتا تھا کہ پگڑی سر پر باندھ کے اور چغہ پہنکر جایا کرتے تھے - جھک کر سلام کرتے اور "حضور" اور "خداوند" کہکر باتیں کرتے - سر سید احمد اس ہندوستانی محکومانہ ڈھنگ کے برابر مخالف رہے تھے - انہوں نے سنہ ۱۸۵۷ کے بعد سے انگریزی معاشرت اختیار کرلی تھی، اور وہ چاہتے تھے کہ تعلیم یافتہ ہندوستانی بھی ایسی ہی معاشرت اختیار کر لیں اور برابری کے ساتھ انگریزوں سے ملیں -

اسی زمانہ میں ہندوستان کے وائسرائے (Viceroy) لارڈ ڈفرن نے ایک اسپیچ

[مولانا آزاد]

کہ آزادی کا جو چراغ انہوں نے یہاں جلایا تھا ، وہ بھی اب بجھایا جا رہا ہے - میں انہیں بتلاتا کہ انگریزی عہد نے آزادی کا جو چراغ روشن کیا تھا اُس کا یہ حال تھا - یہ حالت تو علی گڑھ کالج کی تھی لیکن یونیورسٹی بننے کے بعد اس کا کیا حال ہوا ؟ وہ اگر تفصیل کے ساتھ بیان کروں تو آج کا سارا وقت اسی میں خرچ ہو جائے - میں صرف ایک واقعہ آپ سے کہونگا - جب جنوری سنہ ۱۹۴۷ میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کی تعلیمی وزارت کا میں نے چارج لیا تو ایک سینٹرل یونیورسٹی کے ذمہدار آدمی میرے پاس آئے اور کہا، آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہماری پالیسی ہمیشہ یہ رہی کہ جس کے ہاتھ میں حکومت ہو ، اس کا ساتھ دینا چاہیئے - کل تک انگریز تھے - ان کے ہاتھ میں پاور تھا - ہم ان کے وفادار رہے - آج آپ آئے ہیں ، ہم آپ کے وفادار ہیں - فرمائیے کیا حکم ہے ؟ اس پر مجھے اتنا غصہ آیا کہ میں ضبط نہیں کر سکا - میں نے ان سے کہا کل تک آپ کا جو ڈھنگ رہا ، وہ ہر اعتبار سے غلط تھا - میری ساری زندگی اس کے خلاف لڑنے میں گذری - آج اگر آپ مجھ سے کہتے ہیں کہ کیا حکم ہے ؟ تو یہ بھی غلط ہے - بلا شبہ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ یونیورسٹی کی تعلیم کا سٹینڈرڈ (Standard) گر گیا ہے ، وہ اونچا ہو - سٹوڈینٹس میں ڈیسیپلن (discipline) نہیں رہا ہے وہ ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی کے حوالے کر دیئے گئے ہیں - اس حالت کا علاج بھی ایسے مغروروں کی پرواہ نہ کرنی چاہیئے اور شوق سے انگریزی لباس پہننا چاہیئے - تمہیں یقین کرنا چاہیئے کہ بہت جلد وہ وقت آنے والا ہے جب ایسے دماغوں کے لئے ہندوستان میں کوئی جگہہ باقی نہیں رہیگی - سر سید احمد جو کالج کے بانی تھے ، روح رواں تھے ، سب کچھ تھے ، انہوں نے یہ تقریر کی - لیکن اس کے بعد کیا ہوا ؟ مسٹر بیک نے اس کے دوسرے ہی دن یونین میں تمام وزیارتیوں کو بلایا - اور بالکل اس کے خلاف تقریر کی - انہوں نے لارڈ ڈفرن کی تقریر کا حوالہ دیکر کہا کہ یہ طریقہ بالکل غلط طریقہ ہوگا کہ آپ اپنی پرانی مشرقی وضع چھوڑ کر انگلش ڈریس پہنیں - آپ لوگوں کو چاہیئے کہ وائسراے کی نصیحت پر پوری طرح عمل کریں - دوسرے دن سر سید احمد نے مسٹر بیک کو بلا کر کہا کہ انہوں نے اس طرح کی تقریر کیوں کی ؟ انہوں نے لارڈ ڈفرن کی اسپیچ جو پائنیر (Pioneer) اخبار میں نکلی تھی اُن کے سامنے رکھدی اور کہا جب گورنر جنرل (Governor General) یہ کہہ رہے ہیں ، تو کیا آپ اس کے خلاف جائیں گے ؟ سر سید احمد خون کا گھونٹ پی کر چپ رہ گئے اور کچھ نہ کر سکے - انگریزی دور کی آزادی کا یہ حال تھا - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ آج سید حسن امام صاحب یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں - انہوں نے انگلش پیریڈ کو حسرت کے ساتھ یاد کیا تھا اور کہا تھا

انگریزی حکومت کے زمانے میں ہماری یونیورسٹیوں کی آزادی کا یہ حال تھا - اُس کے مقابلے میں آپ کو دیکھنا چاہیئے کہ اب آپ کی حکومت اس بارے میں کیا کرنا چاہتی ہے اور آپ کی یونیورسٹیوں کی آزادی میں کہاں تک دخل دینا چاہتے ہے ؟ اس بل نے وہ سارے اختیار جو صوبے کے گورنر کے تھے ختم کر دیئے - وزیٹنگ بورڈ کی دفعہ بھی پرنسپل ایکٹ سے نکال دی گئی - صرف ایسر جنسی حالات کے لئے وزیٹر کو کچھ اختیارات دیئے گئے ہیں - یہ وزیٹر فارن گورنمنٹ (Foreign Government) کا نمایندہ نہیں ہے بلکہ خود آپ کی حکومت کا پریسیڈنٹ ہے - مجھے تعجب اور افسوس ہوتا ہے جب میں یہاں اپنے دوستوں کو ایسا کہتے سنتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ نے بہت زیادہ پاور اپنے ہاتھ میں رکھ لیا ہے اور اس سے یونیورسٹی کی آزادی کے لئے خطرہ پیدا ہو گیا ہے -

ایک اور بات بھی پروفیسر شاہ نے کہی تھی اس سے گورنمنٹ کو اُصولاً پورا اتفاق ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی ظاہر کر دوں انہوں نے اس بات پر زور دیا تھا کہ جہاں تک تعلیمی انسٹی ٹیوشنس کا تعلق ہے ؟ یہ طریقہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ کسی ایک پیٹرن (Pattern) میں ان کو جکڑ دیا جائے بلکہ ایک لچک اور تعمیل چھوڑ دینی چاہیئے کہ ہر کیا جائے لیکن یہ میرا مشورہ ہے میں آپ کو کوئی حکم نہیں دینا چاہتا - تین دن کے بعد وہ پھر میرے پاس آئے اور کہا ؟ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک خاص معاملہ کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلاؤں وہ کوئی بھی معاملہ نہیں تھا - میں آپ کو بتلا دوں کہ ایک پروفیسر کا معاملہ تھا انہوں نے کہا میں چاہتا ہوں ؟ لارڈ ویول کی رائے اس بارے میں کیا ہے ؟ یہ مجھے معلوم ہو جائے - لارڈ ویول آپ کے دوست ہیں اور آپ کی بات سنتے ہیں ؟ اس لئے میں آپ کے پاس آیا ہوں - میں نے ان سے کہا کہ آپ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ لارڈ ویول سے میں دریافت کروں - لارڈ ویول میری بات سنتے ہیں یا نہیں سنتے مجھے معلوم نہیں ؟ لیکن اگر مجھکو یہ معلوم ہوا کہ اس معاملے میں یا یونیورسٹی کے کسی دوسرے معاملے میں وہ دخل دینا چاہتے ہیں تو میں ایک لمحہ کے لئے اسے برداشت نہیں کروں گا ؟ اور اسے پوری طرح روکونگا - میں نے گورنمنٹ ہاؤس کو اسی وقت فون کیا اور پانچ بجے ان سے ملا - میں نے انہیں بتلایا کہ فلاں صاحب میرے پاس آئے تھے - انہوں نے مجھ سے یہ خواہش کی تھی اور میں نے اس کا یہ جواب دیا تھا - لارڈ ویول کے دل میں چاہے کچھ ہو مگر انہوں نے مجھے یقین دلایا کہ جو کچھ میں نے کہا اس سے انہیں پورا اتفاق ہے -

راستہ بالکل کھلا چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے وہ اپنے ڈھنگ پر ترقی کر سکتے ہیں -

Prof. K. T. Shah: May I ask one question? If a University is founded by a private individual or a Corporation, would it also be made subject to Government administration of the same pattern?

مولانا آزاد: ہرگز نہیں- یہی گورنمنٹ کی پہلے دن سے پالیسی رہی ہے ، مذہبی تعلیم کا مسئلہ بھی کل میرے دوستوں نے چھیڑا تھا - میں پروفیسر شاہ ، شری سدھوا اور ڈاکٹر رام سبھاگ سنگھ کی اس رائے کی عزت کرتا ہوں کہ وہ اختیاری مذہبی تعلیم کو کسی ایک کمیونٹی کی مذہبی تعلیم میں محدود نہیں رکھنا چاہتے - وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ یا تو کسی کے لئے مذہبی تعلیم کا انتظام نہ رکھا جائے - یا رکھا جائے تو سب کے لئے رکھا جائے - اسمیں شک نہیں کہ عام طور پر ہمیں ایسا ہی ڈھانگ اختیار کرنا چاہیئے - ایک سیکولر گورنمنٹ کا سیکولر ایجوکیشنل سسٹم اس کے سوا اور کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا — لیکن ساتھ ہی ہمیں یہ بات نہیں بھولنی چاہیئے کہ اس وقت ہمارے سامنے یہ مسئلہ نہیں ہے کہ ایک نئی یونیورسٹی کا تعلیمی سسٹم کیا ہونا چاہیئے ؟ بلکہ یہ ہے کہ دو پرانی یونیورسٹیوں کے پرانے سسٹم میں کس حد تک ترمیم کرنی چاہیئے ؟ ہم اس وقت کوئی نیا مکان نہیں بنا رہے ہیں بلکہ دو بنے ہوئے مکانوں میں

[مولانا آزاد]

انسٹی ٹیوشن اپنے اپنے ڈھنگ پر پھلے پھولے اور ترقی پائے - میں ان کو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ گورنمنٹ کی بھی یہی پالیسی ہے - وشو بھارتی یونیورسٹی کا ایکٹ ہم نے ابھی تھوڑا عرصہ ہوا ہے کہ پاس کیا ہے - اس کی بنیاد میں یہی خیال کام کر رہا تھا - وشو بھارتی نے تعلیم میں اپنا ایک الگ پیٹرن بنالیا ہے ، اور ہم نے کوشش کی ہے کہ وہ دوسری یونیورسٹیوں کی نقالی نہ کرے - اپنے رنگ ڈھنگ ہی پر چلتا رہے - البتہ یہ بات نہیں بھولنی چاہیئے کہ یونیورسٹی کے کاموں کے دو ٹکڑے ہیں ایک تو تعلیمی ہے - دوسرا یعنی انتظامی ہے - جہاں تک تعلیمی سسٹم کا تعلق ہے بلا شبہ یہ صحیح ہے کہ کسی ایک پیٹرن میں انہیں جکڑنا نہیں چاہیئے - ہر یونیورسٹی کو موقعہ دینا چاہیئے کہ اپنے اپنے ڈھنگ کا تجربہ کرے - لیکن جہاں تک ایڈمنسٹریشن کا تعلق ہے ، اس میں الگ الگ پیٹرن کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا - ایڈمنسٹریشن کی ایک ہی صحیح قسم ہو سکتی ہے - یعنی اچھا ، مضبوط اور بے لاگ ایڈمنسٹریشن ہو - اگر یونیورسٹیوں کے ایڈمنسٹریشن کو ہم ایک خاص ڈھب پر لانے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں تو اس سے یہ نتیجہ نہیں نکالا جا سکتا کہ ہم ان کی تعلیم کو کسی خاص پیٹرن میں محدود کر دینا چاہتے ہیں - جہاں تک تعلیم کا تعلق ہے ، ان

یونیورسٹی کے نام کا مسئلہ بھی بعض دوستوں نے پھر چھیڑا - میں اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کی رائے بیان کر چکا ہوں میں اپنے دوستوں کو یاد دلا چکا ہوں کہ سنہ ۱۹۴۸ ع میں جب بجٹ کے مباحثہ کے موقع پر بہت سے ممبروں نے اس بات پر زور دیا تھا ، تو گورنمنٹ نے خیال کیا تھا کہ ایک بل ناموں کی تبدیلی کے لئے پیش کیا جائے- چنانچہ بل تیار کیا گیا - لیکن جب اس کا چرچا پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں میں پھیلا تو گورنمنٹ نے تعجب کے ساتھ دیکھا کہ عام طور پر اس کی مخالفت شروع ہو گئی ہے - بنارس میں جلوس نکالے گئے اخباروں میں مضامین لکھے گئے ، اور ایک ایجیٹیشن (agitation) شروع کر دیا گیا - اس سے بھی زیادہ جو چیز میرے لئے تعجب انگیز ہوئی وہ یہ تھی کہ جن دوستوں نے بحث کی بحث کے موقع پر بڑی پرجوش تقریریں کیں تھیں ، بڑے لبرل خیال ظاہر کئے تھے ، اور نیشنلزم (nationalism) کا بڑا اونچا معیار ہمارے سامنے رکھا تھا ، اب ان میں سے کوئی اس بات کا نام لینے کے لئے بھی تیار نہیں ہے - ان میں سے کچھ صاحبوں نے تو منہ چھپانے کی کوشش کی - بعض ایسا نہ کر سکے تو اپنی بے بسی کا اعتراف کرنے لگے - بہر حال گورنمنٹ نے اس وقت اس معاملہ کو ملتوی کر دیا -اور بالآخر اس نتیجہ پر پہنچی کہ سردست نام کے اس حد تک تبدیلی کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ وہ بدلے ہوئے حالات کے مطابق ہو جائیں - یہ دو یونیورسٹیاں دو جماعتوں نے اپنے اپنے نقطہ خیال سے بنائی تھیں اُس وقت ان کے سامنے ملک کی عام تعلیم کا سوال نہیں تھا - اپنی اپنی جماعتوں کو خاص تعلیم کا سوال تھا انہوں نے صرف اپنی جماعت کی مذہبی تعلیم کا انتظام کیا - اور اگرچہ دوسری جماعتوں پر اپنا دروازہ بند نہیں کیا لیکن ان کی مذہبی تعلیم کی ذمہ‌واری اپنے اوپر نہیں لی - اب حالات بدل گئے ہیں اور یہ بات ضروری ہوگئی ہے کہ اس صورت حال میں کچھ تبدیلیاں کی جائیں - یہ تبدیلیاں کس حد تک ضروری ہیں ؟ گورنمنٹ کو اس بات کا فیصلہ کرنا تھا - گورنمنٹ نے محسوس کیا کہ اب ایک ایسی یونیورسٹی میں جسے سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ریونیو (Revenue) سے مدد دی جا رہی ہے - مذہبی تعلیم کمپلسری نہیں ہو سکتی - اس لئے اس نے مذہبی تعلیم کو یہ بل پیش کر کے اختیاری کر دیا - اس سے زیادہ گورنمنٹ آگے جانے کا راستہ نہیں پاتی - اب رہی یہ بات کہ ان یونیورسٹیوں میں دوسرے مذہبوں کی تعلیم کا بھی انتظام ہو ، تو یہ خود ان کے سوچنے اور فیصلہ کرنے کی بات ہے - گورنمنٹ پسند نہیں کرتی کہ ایکٹ کے ذریعہ اسے ضروری قرار دیا جائے -

یہ ہماری جنرل پالیسی نہیں ہے - اور ہم تعلیمی انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کو تولنے کیلئے اپنے ہاتھ میں دو-الگ الگ ترازو رکھتے ہیں - ان سے کہا گیا کہ گورنمنٹ کی جنرل پالیسی اس بارے میں یہی ہے- انہوں نے کہا اگر جنرل پالیسی یہ ہے تو مسلم یونیورسٹی گورنمنٹ کے راستے میں نہیں آئے گی - اور ساتھ دے گی - اس کے بعد ہندو یونیورسٹی کو لکھا گیا اس نے نہایت زور کے ساتھ مخالفت کی - اب ایسی حالت میں گورنمنٹ کے لئے ممکن نہ تھا کہ وہ صرف مسلم یونیورسٹی کے لئے بل بناتی اور ہندو یونیورسٹی کو نظرانداز کر دیتی - بہر حال اس بل کے ذریعہ ہم نے دونوں یونیورسٹیوں کا کمپوزیشن کیریکٹر یکقلم بدل دیا ہے اور گورنمنٹ مطمئن ہے کہ اصلی کام یہی تھا -

پروفیسر شاہ نے سلیکٹ کمیٹی میں اپنی ایک تجویز رکھی تھی - کل انہو نے اپنی تقریر میں بھی اس کا ذکر کیا- ان کی رائے میں یہ بات ضروری ہے کہ یونیورسٹی میں ایک ایسا بورڈ بنایا جائے جو سٹوڈینٹس اور اسٹاف کے ممبروں کی شکایتوں پر غور کیا کرے - وہ کہتے ہیں کہ اگر ایک ایسا بورڈ ایکٹ کے ذریعہ بنا دیا گیا ہو تو اس طرح کی شکایتوں کو دور کرنے اور ضروری تحقیقات کے لئے ایک پرمانینٹ ایجنسی پیدا ہو جائیگی - اس میں شک نہیں کہ وزیارتھیوں اور اسٹاف کے

[مولانا آزاد]

معاملہ کو چھوڑ دینا چاہیئے - باقی اور جو باتیں کمپوزیشن کیریکٹر کی ہیں، انہیں بدل دینا چاہیئے ، جن دوستوں نے اس موقع پر پوری جرأت کے ساتھ یہ آواز اٹھائی ہے کہ ناموں کو بدل دینا چاہیئے ، میں ان کے اس خیال کی عزت کرتا ہوں - لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں ، اس طرح کی تبدیلی کے لئے ہمیں کچھ دنوں اور انتظار کرنا چاہیئے-

ڈاکٹر سنگھ نے کہا کہ اگر مسلم یونیورسٹی تیار ہو گئی تھی تو بہتر تھا اس کا نام تبدیل کر دیا جاتا - ہندو یونیورسٹی تیار نہیں تھی تو اسے چھوڑ دینا چاہیئے تھا اور آئندہ کوشش جاری رکھنی تھی کہ وہ بھی اس لیول پر آ جائے - میں انہیں بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ ایسا نہیں کر سکتی تھی - جب یہ مسئلہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آیا تو گورنمنٹ نے پہلے ہندو یونیورسٹی سے نہیں پوچھا - مسلم یونیورسٹی سے پوچھا کہ اس تبدیلی کے بارے میں یونیورسٹی کی کیا رائے ہو گی ؟ نواب محمد اسماعیل صاحب جو ابھی تھوڑی دیر ہوئی میرے سامنے بیٹھے تھے ، اس وقت وائس چانسلر تھے انہوں نے پہلا سوال یہ کیا کہ یہ گورنمنٹ کی جنرل پالیسی ہو گی یا خاص مسلم یونیورسٹی کے لئے ؟ آپ تسلیم کریں گے کہ گورنمنٹ اس کے جواب میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتی تھی کہ

جتنا کسی بورڈ سے توقع کی جا سکتی ہے -

ایک بات اور ہے جو شریمتی درگا بائی نے اپنی تقریر میں کہی تھی - انہوں نے کہا کہ اس طرح کی باتیں آجکل سلسلے میں آتی ہیں کہ ہندو یونیورسٹی میں لڑکیوں کا کالج بند کر دیا جائے گا یا وہاں سے ہٹا کر شہر میں لے جائینگے یونیورسٹی کے احاطے میں قائم نہیں رہیگا - یہ بات سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے بھی آئی تھی - اس وقت میں نے اپنے عزیز پنڈت مالویا سے پوچھا تھا— انہوں نے ہمیں یقین دلایا تھا کہ اس طرح کی کوئی تجویز ان کے سامنے نہیں ہے -

पंडित मालवीय : मैं ने कल भी कहा था कि न तो हमारे यहां ऐसा कोई ख्याल था और न अब कोई इरादा है, अगर गवर्नमेंट न ज़ोर दे ।

مولانا آزاد : جہاں تک گورنمنٹ کا تعلق ہے ، میں یہ کہنے کے لئے تیار ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ ایک مدت کے لئے بھی تیار نہیں ہو گی کہ لڑکیوں کی تعلیم کا کام ہائی برابر بھی گھٹایا جائے - گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی یہ ہوگی کہ اسے اور بڑھایا جائے -

पंडित मालवीय : मुझे इस में बड़ी खुशी है क्योंकि एक आध दफ़ा गवर्नमेंट के जो रिप्रेज़ेन्टेटिव्ज़ (representatives) गये थे उन का ही यह ख्याल था कि हमारे यहां लड़कियां कम हैं, अगर्चे ज्यादा ही हैं । मैं

ممبروں کی شکایتوں کا معاملہ روز بر
بڑھتا جاتا ہے - اور وزیارتھوں
تسہلن پر اس کا بہت سخت اثر پ
رہا ہے - ابھی حال میں میرے پاس
ہندو یونیورسٹی کے پانچ ہزار طلبہ
نے دستخط کر کے ایک میمورنڈم بھیجا
ہے ، اور میں اس بارے میں تحقیقات
کر رہا ہوں - لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ اس
صورت حال کا صحیح علاج کیا ہے ؟
پروفیسر شاہ کہتے ہیں ، شکایتوں کے
سلسلے کے لئے ایک پرمانینٹ بورڈ بنانا
چاہیئے لیکن اگر اس طرح کا کوئی بورڈ
اپ ایکٹ کے ذریعہ بنائینگے ، اور اس
بات کا تھنڈورا پیٹینگے کہ یہ بورڈ
شکایتوں کے سلسلے کے لئے بنایا گیا ہے ،
تو اس کا پہلا نتیجہ یہ نکلیگا کہ جہاں
شکایتیں نہیں ہیں وہاں بھی شکایتیں
پیدا ہو جائینگی ، اور ہماری دم ہونے
کی جگہ اور زیادہ بڑھجائیگی - آپ
پرمانینٹ بورڈ قائم کر کے لوگوں کو اشارہ
کر دینگے کہ جتنی بھی شکایتیں پیدا
کر سکتے ہو ، پیدا کرو - میں سمجھتا
ہوں ، اس صورت حال کا صحیح علاج
صرف یہی ہو سکتا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی
کی انتظامی حالت کو زیادہ سے زیادہ
بہتر اور پرلاگ بنایا جائے ، اور وزیٹر
یونیورسٹی کے حالات میں دلچسپی
لیتا رہے - وزیٹر کا یہ فرض ہو گا کہ
جب کبھی اسکی ضرورت سمجھے
یونیورسٹی کو مشورہ دے - وزیٹر کا
مشورہ یونیورسٹی کی انتظامی حالت
پر اس سے کہیں اثر ڈال سکتا ہے ،

[पंडित मालवीय]

उम्मीद करता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट हमें मदद कर देगी और हम और होस्टल बनवा सकेंगे ताकि लड़कियों की तादाद बढ़ जाय ।

مولانا آزاد : ضرور ضرور -

اب آخیر میں مجھے چند الفاظ اس دفعہ ۵ (اے) کے متعلق کہنے ھیں- میرے دوست ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین نے کل اپنی تقریر میں یہ خیال ظاھر کیا تھا کہ دفعہ ۵ (اے) جو بڑھائی گئی ھے ، وہ قابل قبول نہیں ھے - اور اس کے مقصد سے انہیں سخت اختلاف ھے - اتنا ھی نہیں ، وہ ایک قدم اور آگے بڑھے - انہوں نے کہا ، یہ ایسی دفعہ ھے کہ کوئی یونیورسٹی جس کو اپنے سلف رسپکٹ (self-respect) کا احساس ھے ، اسے کبھی منظور نہیں کر سکتی - مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ھے کہ مجھے ڈاکٹر ذاکر حسین کی اس رائے سے اتفاق نہیں ھے - میری یہ رائے تھی اور یہ رائے اب بھی ھے کہ دفعہ ۵ (اے) کے مقصد میں کوئی بات قابل اعتراض نہیں ھے - اس سے نہ تو یونیورسٹی کے کام میں کوئی مداخلت ھوتی ھے ، نہ یونیورسٹی کی آزادی میں کوئی رکاوٹ ڈالی جاتی ھے - اس کا صاف مطلب یہ ھے کہ ایک ایسی ایجنسی پیدا کی جائے جس کے ذریعہ یونیورسٹیوں کا حال گورنمنٹ کو معلوم ھوتا رھے ، اور ھر پانچ برس کے بعد یونیورسٹیوں کی رفتار ترقی کا اندازہ لگایا جا سکے - اس طرح کے بورڈ کے قیام سے یونیورسٹیوں کو بھی اپنے مقصد میں ھر طرح کی مدد ملیگی - وہ اپنی ضرورتیں گورنمنٹ کے سامنے لا سکینگی اور اپنے کاموں کے بڑھتے ھوئے تقاضوں کو بہتر طریقہ پر نمایاں کر سکینگی - میں نے اگر اب یہ خیال ظاھر کیا ھے کہ اس دفعہ کے باقی رکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں تو اس لئے نہیں کیا ھے کہ مجھے اس دفعہ کی صحت اور ضرورت میں کسی طرح کا شبہ ھو گیا ھے ، بلکہ اس لئے کہ جو کام اس دفعہ کے ذریعہ ھم انجام دینا چاھتے تھے ، وہ اب یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے ذریعہ زیادہ بہتر طریقہ پر انجام پائیگا اس لئے اس دفعہ کے رکھنے کی ضرورت باقی نہیں رھی -

دفعہ ۵ - (اے) کا مقصد کیا تھا ؟ یہ تھا کہ ھر پانچ برس کے بعد ایک بورڈ بنایا جائیگا جو یونیورسٹی کی حالت کا معائنہ کریگا ، لیکن ھر پانچ برس کے اندر یونیورسٹی کی جو حالت رھیگی ، اس کا معائنہ کون کریگا ؟ کوئی بھی نہیں - صرف پانچ برس کے بعد ھی ایسا کیا جا سکیگا - لیکن اب گورنمنٹ جس یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کو قائم کر رھی ھے ، وہ پانچ برس کے بعد یونیورسٹی کی حالت کا معائنہ نہیں کریگی بلکہ بارہ مہینے اس سے کم میں رھیگی ، اور ھمیشہ اس کے حالات کا

था कि मैं इसलिये यह कह रहा हूं कि यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमेटी नहीं है। अगर वह होती तो वह चीज़ उस से पूरी हो सकती थी।

श्रीमती दुर्गाबाई: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमेटी के बारे में वह बोल रहे हैं उस की पावर्स और फ़ंकशन्स क्या होंगे? क्या उस की पावर्स और फ़ंकशन्स ब्रिटिश यूनीवरसिटी ग्रांट्स कमेटी के मुआफ़िक़ होंगे?

मौलाना आज़ाद: हां, बहुत हद तक ब्रटिश कमेटी के नमूने पर हो गी - आप को मालूम है कि यूनिवर्सटी ग्रांटस कमेटी पहले बनाई गई थी - लेकिन तजरबे से मालूम हुआ कि जिस तरह की कमेटी बनाई गई थी, वह अपने मक़सद को ठीक तरीक़े पर अंजाम नहीं दे सकती इस लिये उसे ख़त्म कर दिया गया - अब यह बात मास्टरी के सामने थी कि क्या उस को री कांसटीटयूट किया जाये? अगर किया जाये तो किस शकल में किया जाये?

एजूकेशन मिनिस्ट्री अब इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि इस कमेटी के बनाये बग़ैर चारा नहीं - उसे फ़ौरन बनाना चाहिये - लेकिन इस तरह बनाना चाहिये कि इंटेलेक्ट की कमेटी की तरह वह एक ज़िंदा आर्गन हो - कम से कम दो आदमी उस के ऐसे हों जो अपना पूरा वक़्त उस के लिये दे सकें - चेयरमैन (Chairman) और सेक्रेटरी - चेयरमैन ऐसा आदमी हो जो वाईस चांसलर की हैसियत का हो -

معائنہ کرتی رہیگی - ایسی حالت میں بتلائیے ہمارے اصلی مقصد کے لئے دفعہ ۵ - (اے) زیادہ کارامد ہے، یا یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی؟ ہم نے دفعہ ۵ - (اے) ایک صحیح مقصد کے لئے رکھی تھی، لیکن اگر اب ایک ایسی ایجنسی ہمیں مل رہی ہے جو اس مقصد کو زیادہ بہتر طریقے پر پورا کر سکتی ہے، تو میں آپ سے پوچھتا ہوں کہ کیا ہم . . . . . .

पंडित मालवीय: और उनकी ज़रूरियात में उनकी मदद करेगी।

مولانا آزاد: ہاں ان کی ضروریات میں مدد کریگی یقیناً - کیونکہ اگر وہ ان کی مدد کرنے کے لئے تیار نہ ہو تو معائنہ کا نتیجہ ہی کیا ہو گا -

میں آپ سے پوچھ رہا تھا کہ ایسی حالت میں آپ کی چائس کیا ہوگی - آپ اس ایجنسی کو پسند کرینگے جو دفعہ ۵ - (اے) والی ہے یا اس ایجنسی کو جو یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے نام سے بنیگی؟

पंडित मालवीय: दफ़ा ५ (ए) की चाइस करेंगे।

مولانا آزاد: انہوں نے جو نوٹ لکھا ہے اس میں اس کی مخالفت کی ہے میں آپ کو بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ معاملہ کیا ہے -

पंडित मालवीय: मैं यह साफ़ कर दूं कि मैं ने जिस वक़्त दफ़ा ५ (ए) के मुआफ़िक़ राय दी थी मैं ने उस वक़्त यह अर्ज़ कर दिया

[مولانا آزاد]

یونیورسٹیاں ہیں - ہاں بعض خاص کاموں کے لئے ان کا معاملہ بھی اس کمیٹی کے پاس جائیگا - مثلاً سائنٹفک مین پاور کمیٹی کی سفارشوں کی بنا پر جو مدد دی جائے -

श्री सिधवा : यूनीवरसिटियों को जितनी ग्रांट दी जाती है वह सब इस कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन पर दी जायेगी या कि स्पेशल ग्रांट्स इस तरह पर दी जाया करेंगी ।

مولانا آزاد : جتنی بھی مدد دی جائے گی وہ اس کمیٹی کی سفارش سے دی جائے گی جو گرانٹ ابھی دی جا رہی ہے وہ بھی اس کمیٹی کے سامنے جائیگی ، اور جو نئی مانگیں ہونگی وہ بھی اس کے سامنے جائینگی - اس کے کام کرنے کا جو ڈھنگ گورنمنٹ تجویز کرنا چاہتی ہے ، وہ یہ ہے - اس کمیٹی کا یہ کام ہو گا کہ برابر سینٹرل یونیورسٹیوں سے ٹچ میں رہے - وہ دیکھتی رہے کہ ان کی تعلیم کا کیا حال ہے ؟ ایڈمنسٹریشن کا کیا حال ہے جو روپیہ وہ خرچ کر رہی ہیں اس کا کیا نتیجہ نکلا ہے ان کو اور کتنے خرچ کی ضرورت ہے اور خرچ کو کمی کی وجہ سے ان کے ضروری کاموں میں کوئی خرابی پیدا ہوئی ہے یا نہیں ؟ یہ اور اس طرح کی تمام باتوں پر وہ نظر رکھیگی ، اور معلومات اکٹھی کرتی رہیگی - جب کبھی ضرورت ہو گی اس کا چیئرمین یونیورسٹیوں میں خود جائے گا اور اور میمبر ایسے رکھے جائیں جو اونچے درجہ کے ایجوکیشنسٹ (educati-onist) ہوں اور جنھیں ایڈمنسٹریشن کا بھی تجربہ ہو - میری بہن نے سوال کیا ہے کہ اس کمیٹی کا پاورس کیا ہو گا - پاور کا سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا - کیونکہ جو فنکشن اس یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی کا ہے اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلتا ہے کہ یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے ضروری ہو جائیگا کہ اسے مطمئن کریں - کیونکہ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ ان یونیورسٹیوں کو جس قدر گرانٹ دیگی ، اس کمیٹی کے مشورہ سے دیگی-کوئی رقم بغیر کمیٹی کی رائے لئے نہیں دی جائیگی - مان لیجئے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی یہ درخواست کرتی ہے کہ ہمیں کسی خاص کام کے لئے اتنا روپیہ اور دیجئے - ہم یہ درخواست یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی کے پاس بھیجینگے وہ جانچائی کریگی - اگر اس نے سفارش کی تو ہم اس پر غور کرینگے - ورنہ غور کرنے سے انکار کر دینگے - اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلیگا کہ یونیورسٹیوں کی مالی اعانت کا بنیادی معاملہ اس کے ہاتھ میں رہیگا ، اور یہ بڑا سے بڑا پاور ہے جو کسی کمیٹی کو دیا جا سکتا ہے -

Prof. K. T. Shah: Will this Committee be confined only to the universities under the Central Government or to other universities also?

مولانا آزاد : دوسری یونیورسٹیوں کے لئے ہم ابھی ایسا نہیں کر سکتے - وہ کام ہمارے پاس نہیں ہے - وہ پراونشل

گرانٹ کمیٹی کو اس طرح کا اختیار دے سکینگے یا نہیں ؟ اس پر ہمیں غور کرنا ہے - ظاہر ہے کہ اس بارے میں میں اس وقت کوئی طے کی ہوئی بات نہیں کہہ سکونگا -

पंडित मालवीय : इस के बगैर तो यह चीज़ अधूरी ही रह जायगी ।

مولانا آزاد : بہر حال اس پر ہمیں غور کرنا ہے -

पंडित कुंजरू : अगर मौलाना साहब मुझे इजाजत दें तो मैं उन से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं । आप ने फ़रमाया कि इस यूनीवर्सिटी ट्स ग्रांकमेटी का काम यह होगा कि जो सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटीयां हैं उन के काम को देखे और उन को मदद दे । मैं बाअदब आप से यह दरयाफ़्त करना चाहता हूं कि किसी मज़मून में आला दरजे की तालीम को तरक्की देना और आम रिसर्च कराना, इस को भी गवर्नमेंट अपना फ़र्ज़ तसव्वर करती है या नहीं और अगर नहीं करती तो पार्लियामेंट को बतलाया जाय कि फ़िर किस तरह से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जिन के पास रुपया नहीं है इन चीज़ों पर ध्यान दे सकेंगी ।

مولانا آزاد : میں آپ کی اس رائے سے بالکل اتفاق کرتا ہوں - لیکن اس بارے میں بنیادی سوال یہ پیدا ہو جاتا ہے کہ آج کل سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی مالی حالت کیسی ہے ؟ اور اسے پیش نظر رکھتے ہوئے وہ کس حد تک قدم بڑھا سکتی ہے ؟ بہر حال سیلیکٹ کمیٹی کے جب جلسے ہو رہے تھے تو میرا دماغ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے معائنہ کرینگا اور ہر سال بجٹ سے پہلے اپنی رپورٹ دیگا - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اکتوبر سے لیکر نومبر تک کے دو مہینوں میں آئندہ بجٹ کے لئے منسٹری اپنا ایسٹیمیٹ تیار کرتی ہے ، اور فینانس منسٹری کو بھیجتی ہے - پھر اس پر غور و فکر ہوتا ہے - اب ہر سال اکتوبر میں گورنمنٹ یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی سے رپورٹ مانگے گی - وہ پچھلے برس کی رپورٹ پیش کریگی - اور گورنمنٹ سے سفارش کریگی کہ کس یونیورسٹی کو کتنا روپیہ دینا چاہیئے - جیسا کہ میرے دوست ڈاکٹر کنزرو نے کہا ہے ، وہ صرف یونیورسٹیوں کی مالی حالت کو ہی نہیں دیکھے گی - وہ ان کی تعلیمی حالت کو بھی جانچیگی ، اور اس بارے میں اپنی رائے قائم کریگی - اگر اس نے کسی وقت ایسا محسوس کیا کہ اسے صورت حال کی ایک رپورٹ وزیٹر کو بھی دینی چاہیئے تو وہ وزیٹر کو بھی اپنی رپورٹ بھیجیگی - وزیٹر اس کی ایک کاپی یونیورسٹی کو بھیج سکتا ہے - کمیٹی کے کام کا یہ نقشہ ہمارے سامنے ہے اور ہم کوشش کر رہے ہیں کہ اسی طرح کی یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی بنے - انگلینڈ کی کمیٹی کے اختیار میں یونیورسٹیوں کی گرانٹ کی رقم بھی دے دی جاتی ہے ، اور وہ تفصیلات میں جا کر ہر یونیورسٹی کے لئے اس کا سالانہ بجٹ تجویز کرتی ہیں - ہم یونیورسٹی

مولانا آزاد : اپاوٹ اسٹوڈنٹس گریوانسیز -

Shrimati Durgabai: Yes, about students, but some complaints come even about the professors which are of a very serious nature. The hon. Maulana himself has admitted that such complaints have reached him. But he has also said that if we provide a new tribunal or committee, it would be opening the gates for new complaints to come. Therefore, I want to know where such a remedy is provided, whether it would be in the power of this particular Committee also to deal with such complaints or not.

مولانا آزاد : یہ کہنا تو ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا کہ اس طرح کی شکایتوں کے لئے یہ کمیٹی ایک ٹری بیونل کا کام دیگی - لیکن یہ ظاہر ہے کہ اس کی دیکھ بھال کے دائرے کے اندر یونیورسٹی کی ہر طرح کی حالت آجاتی ہے - اگر ایسی حالت پیدا ہو گئی کہ پروفیسروں کو یا طالب علموں کو طرح طرح کی شکایتیں ہیں ، اور شکایتوں کی موجودگی میں یونیورسٹی کے ذمہ دار آدمیوں کو جو کچھ کرنا چاہیئے ، وہ نہیں کر رہے ہیں ، تو یقیناً یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی اس صورت حال کا جائزہ لیگی ، اور اسے ایک اس طرح کا معاملہ سمجھیگی جسے وہ اپنی رپورٹ تیار کرتے ہوئے نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتی - آپ سمجھ سکتے ہیں کہ ایسی حالت میں یونیورسٹی کمیٹی کس طرح سے بے پروا نہیں رہسکتی - اسے ضرور کمیٹی کے طرز عمل سے متاثر ہونا پڑیگا ، اور اس کی کوشش کرنی پڑیگی کہ اس طرح کی شکایتوں کو بغیر

[مولانا آزاد]

بارے میں صاف نہیں تھا - اسی لئے میں نے دفعہ ۵ - اے کی ضرورت پر بار بار زور دیا ، لیکن اس کے بعد جو زمانہ گزرا ، اس میں مجھے موقع ملا کہ اس بارےمیں پورے غوروفکر کے بعد ایک آخری فیصلہ کر دوں - میں اس نتیجہ پر پہنچا کہ اب اس کمیٹی کے بنائے بغیر ہم سنٹرل یونیورسٹیوں کی ضرورتوں کا بہتر طریقہ پر انتظام نہیں کر سکتے - اس رائے کے قائم ہو جانے کے بعد میرے لئے دفعہ ۵ - اے کی کوئی اہمیت باقی نہیں رہی - چنانچہ ۲۰ تاریخ کو جب پنڈت مالویا مجھ سے ملے اور جو باتیں انہوں نے اپنے نوٹ میں لکھی تھیں ان کا ذکر کیا تو پہلی دفعہ میں نے ان سے کہا کہ جہاں تک ۵ (۱) کا تعلق ہے اب میرا دماغ صاف ہو گیا ہے - اب میں نے طے کر لیا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹس کمیٹی ضرور بنائی جاھیئے اور وہ جب بن رہی ہے ، تو اس دفعہ کے بڑھانے کی کوئی ضرورت باقی نہیں رہتی -

دوسرے دن میں وشوبھارتی یونیورسٹی کھولنے کے لئے بولپور روانہ ہو گیا -

Shrimati Durgabai: My mind is not very clear about one particular point. The point raised by Prof. Shah was that a sort of tribunal or committee should be provided for dealing with complaints but the hon. Maulana has stated in his reply.....

میں باہر چلا گیا - ۲۴ کو واپس ہوا - اور ۲۵ کو معلوم ہوا کہ اس بل پر بحث کرنے کا موقعہ نکل آیا ہے ، اس لئے مجھے اس کا کوئی موقع نہیں ملا - اب بہر حال یہ بات ہاؤس کے سامنے ہے اور ہاؤس اس بارے میں جو فیصلہ مناسب سمجھے گا ، کر دیگا - ہاؤس کے معنی یہ ہوئے کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے ممبر بھی یہاں موجود ہیں -

पंडित मालवीय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मेरा यह ख्याल सही है । इस वक्त यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट कमेटी की तफ़सील तो हमारे सामने नहीं है, लेकिन आपकी तक़रीर से मैं ने यह मतलब निकाला है कि मंशा यह है कि इंग्लिस्तान में जिन लाइन्स पर यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट कमेटी काम करती है उन्हीं लाइन्स पर यह कमेटी काम करेगी ।

مولانا آزاد : جہاں تک ممکن ہے - ہو سکتا ہے کہ بعض باتوں میں ہم اس کے مطابق کام نہ کر سکیں - لیکن جہاں تک ممکن ہے ہم وہی نمونہ اپنے سامنے رکھنا چاہتے ہیں -

اب میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت نہیں لونگا اس لئے کہ گیارہ بج گئے ہیں - میں معذرت کرتا ہوں کہ جتنا وقت لینے کا میرا ارادہ تھا ، اس سے زیادہ وقت مجھے لینا پڑا - لیکن آپ نے محسوس کیا ہوگا کہ بحث کی رفتار ایسی تھی جسے آگے بڑھنے سے روکنا میرے لئے ممکن نہیں رہا تھا -

مناسب تحقیقات اور ضروری دیکھ بھال کے چھوڑ نہ دے - اگر وہ چھوڑ دینا چاہیگی بھی ، تو یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کی موجودگی اُسے ایسا نہ کرنے دیگی - وہ اُس کے لئے ضروری ہو جائیگا کہ شکایتوں کو سنے اور اُنہیں دور کرے -

11 A. M.

جہاں تک طالب علموں اور اسٹاف کے ممبروں کی شکایتوں کا تعلق ہے ، صحیح علاج اس کا یہی ہے کہ ایسی آب و ہوا پیدا کی جائے کہ اول تو شکایتیں پیدا نہ ہوں ، اور اگر پیدا ہوں تو خود یونیورسٹی کے ذمہ دار آدمی انہیں بڑھنے نہ دیں اور ہمدردی کے ساتھ ان پر غور کریں - گورنمنٹ امید کرتی ہے کہ یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کے بننے سے ایسی آب و ہوا پیدا ہو جائیگی -

بہر حال میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ ۲۰ ستمبر کو میں نے یہ رائے قائم کی اور ۲۱ کو میں بولپور چلا گیا - ۲۴ کی رات کو واپس آیا تو اس یقین کے ساتھ کہ ۲۵ کو ہاؤس میں یہ بل آنے والا ہے ، میں تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ یہ بات زیادہ بہتر ہوتی اگر میں سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے ممبروں سے اس بارے میں مشورہ کر سکتا اور انہیں بتلا سکتا کہ اب یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی کا بنانا طے کر لیا گیا ہے اور اس لئے دفعہ ۵-اے کی ضرورت باقی نہیں رہی ہے - لیکن چونکہ ۲۱ کو

(English translation of the above speech)

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): Sir, I am fully aware of the paucity of time. I will try to take as little time as possible. But let me hope that other hon. Members also will keep the paucity of time in view and try that we reach some conclusion as soon as possible.

The hon. Members who took part in yesterday's debate did not bring out any new points. They mainly dealt with points mentioned in the Notes of Dissent to the Select Committee's Report or about which some hon. Members have given notices of amendments. But because these points have been emphasised again, I think further clarification of these is desirable so that no misunderstanding may exist either in or outside this House. Yesterday some hon. Members again discussed the powers given to the Visitor. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Professor Shah emphasised that the powers had better not been given to the Visitor. Dr. Singh went a step further and said that if the Government wanted they could keep these powers in their hand but keeping in view the efficiency of the Government there was an apprehension of misuse of such powers. I know that those who are not on the Treasury Benches, do not let go any opportunity of criticising the Government and say that the working of the Government is not efficient. But mere talk does not take us anywhere. Let us not neglect the solid facts. I ask Dr. Singh as to what standard or touchstone has he got by which he judges the efficiency of the Government. He mentioned an example about the decision to compile a History of the Freedom Movement. He said that this task was entrusted to a committee, and though a long time had passed, the History had not been compiled. It is a strange thing to say in such a context. I deny that the example mentioned by him has anything to do with efficiency or inefficiency. As far as the efficiency of the Government is concerned they have not done anything to show that there is any shortcoming in their administrative ability. In fact the nature of the work was such that it could not be completed in a short time. Let this also not be forgotten that the proposal to appoint a committee was made before I took charge of the Ministry. When the question came up before me I felt that it may not be possible for the committee to attain its objective but it was imperative that the committee be given a chance. This committee was appointed to collect the necessary material. The preparation of the History was not its job. The committee wrote to the different Ministries of the Government of India, State Governments and our Embassies abroad. This took a lot of time as it was bound to. Ultimately we came to know that due to different reasons, the details of which I cannot go into at the moment, very little material could be collected in this way and that another method would have to be employed. The reason for delay in carrying out this task was not the lack of efficiency on the part of the Government but the very nature of the task itself. I want to tell the House that those responsible for the government of the country knew that their way was full of all sorts of obstacles and were also aware of the fact that those around them would not be able to appreciate the value of their services. Knowing, as they did, all these things, they refused to take this responsibility on their shoulders, because they have a strong and everlasting belief that their services will be appreciated tomorrow if not today. They have given up all hopes of the value of their work being appreciated in the present. They look towards the future, knocking at its gates and waiting.

I think that the powers given to the Visitor are so small and circumscribed that anything less cannot be termed as 'powers'. If a Visitor with such powers is not provided for, order cannot be brought into the affairs of the university. And then, these are emergency powers and cannot be used everyday. It is probable that for years together, the need for use of these powers may not arise at all. Provision for such powers however is necessary. The mere fact that the Act provides for powers to the Visitor, tones up the whole structure of the university.

I was surprised to hear Prof. Shah saying that though the British Government had such powers, nay even more, they were impartial as far as university affairs were concerned. Prof. Shah says that now when so many political parties have cropped up, it is feared that under the Government of some certain political party, the university may become an arena of party politics. What I am really surprised at is the statement of Prof. Shah that the British Government was impartial. In fact, this is quite contrary to facts. The British Government were thoroughly partial and their political partiality consisted in shackling the educational institutions in every way. On the one hand

they found education to be a necessity and on the other they were confronted with the inevitable consequences of education. In other words they wanted that the urge for freedom should not raise its head in the minds of the people. The inevitable result of this policy was that they viewed with a sense of danger the very idea of the freedom of colleges and universities and always sought to keep them under their strict vigilence. Today objections are being raised because powers have been given to the President of India in his capacity of the Visitor. Do you know the state of freedom of educational institutions under the British period? Not to speak of important administrative functions no educational institution could even decide without the concurrence of the Government, as to what type of dress the students should wear. I would have related many incidents in detail but for the lack of time at our disposal. The Muslim university came into being in 1922. Before that it was a college, as the hon. Members are aware. The founder of this college, late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan tried since its very inception to engage European staff. He considered such a step necessary in order to raise the standard of English education and to develop better relations between Indians and Englishmen So Mr. Beck was the first Principal to be appointed. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Archibald followed him. The hon. Members are afraid of the powers provided for the Visitor who is an Indian. Let me tell you Sir, that in those days these three Principals of the former Aligarh Muslim College, were in fact the agents of the Government of India and interfered in every thing on behalf of the Government. When Sir Syed Ahmed had grown too weak due to old age, Mr. Beck, the Principal, was ruling the roost in the college. There was another small incident which occurred in 1880. I like to relate it. You may be surprised but it is a fact that the Britishers did not like that the Indians should wear European dress, because they thought that by doing so the Indians wanted to meet them on an equal footing and do away with the distinction of the ruler and the ruled. They Britishers liked the ancient Indian way of dressing—the head dress and the cloak, and their way of meeting the Europeans which consisted in bowing low and addressing them as their 'lords'. Sir Syed Ahmed was very much against these slavish tendencies. He had adopted the European way of life after 1857 and wanted all educated Indians to do the same and meet the Europeans as their equals. The then Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin delivered a speech in those days in which he specifically mentioned this question. I have had occasion to read that speech in his Biography. Lord Dufferin said in his speech that some Indians had given up their ancient and beautiful oriental dress and had started copying Europeans in the matter of dress. Lord Dufferin in his speech advised Indians to give up copying Europeans and wear their own oriental dress which becomes them. After this speech all the British officers—from Calcutta right up to Peshawar—started emphasising that Indians should not wear European dress. Sir Syed Ahmed was very much grieved to read the speech of Lord Dufferin and he addressed a meeting of the students of the college, the title of his speech being "College Life". The major portion of his speech dealt with the question of dress. Sir Syed said that he was well aware of the fact that certain vain-glorious British officers did not like Indians to wear European dress and meet them as their equals. He advised the students to ignore such vain persons and wear European dress, because such a time was not far off when there would be no place for such persons in this country. This was said by Sir Syed the founder and the guiding spirit behind the Muslim College. On the following day Mr. Beck called all the students in the Union Hall and contradicted Sir Syed's remarks. While quoting Lord Dufferin Mr. Beck said that it would be wrong for the students to give up the oriental way of life and take up the European dress. He advised the students to act upon the Viceroy's words. The day after he spoke, Mr. Beck was called by Sir Syed Ahmed and asked as to why he delivered that speech. Mr. Beck referred to the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin as was published in the 'Pioneer' and asked Sir Syed if he could go against what the Governor General had said. And Sir Syed had to eat the humble pie, because he could not do anything. Such was the freedom the universities had under the British rule. I am sorry that Shri Hussain Imam is not in his seat at this time. He had recalled the British period with longing and had said that the lamp of freedom lighted in those days was being put out. I would have pointed out to him the real state of affairs. This was how the Aligarh College fared under the British period. What happened after its conversion into a university is a long story and would take the whole of the day if were I to go into its details. I will confine my remarks to a single instance. When

[Maulana Azad]

I took charge of the Education Ministry in January 1947, a very responsible person connected with a Central University came to me and said that he knew that their (universities') policy was to side with the powers that be. He said that they were loyal to the British as long as they had power and would be loyal to the new Government also. He asked me what I had for him by way of an order. His remarks provoked me so much that I could not restrain myself. I told him that whatever he had been doing till the preceding day was wrong from every point of view and his asking for orders from me was wrong too. I further told him that all that was desired was that the standard of education should go up and discipline should be established among the students who had fallen prey to a political party. This should be set right and there was no question of my ordering him. After three days he again came to me and requested me to ask Lord Wavell what he thought about a particular matter —It was nothing special, it concerned a professor. He wanted to know the opinion of Lord Wavell about that and thought that because I was a friend of Lord Wavell I should ask his (Lord Wavell's) opinion about that. I replied that it did not matter whether Lord Wavell lent me his ear or not. I said that if I came to know that Lord Wavell interfered in the affairs of the university in an inappropriate manner I would not tolerate it. I rang up Government House at that very time, met Lord Wavell at 5 P.M. and told him that a certain gentleman had come to me and then I related to him my conversation with him. Whatever Lord Wavell may have thought I do not know but he told me that he agreed with what I had said to that gentleman. From this you can judge what sort of freedom we enjoyed under the British regime. Let us compare this to what the present Government intend to do, and how far they intend to interfere in the affairs of the universities. According to the Bill now before the House, all the powers given to the Governor of the Province have been abolished and the clause relating to the Visiting Board has been dropped from the principal Act. Only the Visitor has been given certain powers to be used in an emergency. This Visitor is not the representative of any foreign Government. He is the President of your own Government. I am very much pained and surprised to hear some hon. Members assert that the Government have kept excessive powers in their hands and that this has endangered the freedom of the universities.

The Government agree in principle to one point made by Prof. Shah. I want to state the policy of the Government in this regard. Prof. Shah has expressed the opinion that it would not be right to encase the educational institutions in a rigid pattern and that there should be flexibility so that each institution may develop and make progress on its own pattern. Let me assure him that that exactly is the policy of the Government.

Recently the House passed the Vishva Bharati Act, and this very idea was the basis of that Act. Vishva Bharati has evolved its own pattern of education and it is our endeavour that it should not copy the methods of other universities but develop its own pattern. But we should not forget that university functions can be divided into two parts, one relating to academic matters and the other to administration. As far as the system of education is concerned, no doubt they should not be bound by a particular pattern but should be allowed to avail of every opportunity to try their own methods. But the administrative matters do not permit any difference in patterns. There can be only one type of administration—*viz.*, a good, stable and impartial administration. If we want to make the administrations of the different universities uniform it cannot be taken as an attempt at limiting their education in a certain set pattern. In the matter of education all ways are open to them and they can develop by their own methods.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): May I ask one question? If a University is founded by a private individual or a Corporation would it also be made subject to Government administration of the same pattern?

Maulana Azad: Certainly not. This has been the policy of the Government from the very beginning. My hon. friends touched upon the question of religious instruction yesterday.

I appreciate Shri Sidhva's and Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's opinion that the optional religious instruction should not be limited to a particular community. They want that either there should be no provision for religious instruction at all and if there is, it should be for everybody. No doubt that should be the policy in general. The educational system of a secular Government cannot be anything else but

secular. But let us not forget that the question before us is not the type of educational system of a new university, but the extent to which the old system of the two old universities should be amended. We are not setting up a new structure but are trying to make a change in line with the times. These two universities were established by two communities according to their own points of view. The question then before them was not one of education of the country but of the religious instruction of their respective communities. They provided only for their own religious instruction; they did not close the door on other communities but did not take the responsibility of their religious instruction either. Now the circumstances have changed and they demand a change in the affairs of these universities. The Government was faced with the problem of deciding to what extent changes were necessary. They felt that in a University being helped from Government Revenues, religious instruction could not be compulsory. So they made it optional through this Bill. They cannot go any further. The question of provision for instruction in other communities' religions, is a matter for their (universities') consideration and it is for them to decide it. The Government do not like to make it binding through this Bill.

Some of my friends have again touched the problem of the name of the University. I have already stated to you the opinion of the Government in this connection. I have reminded them that in 1948 when many an hon. member emphasized the point on the occasion of the discussion on the Budget proposals, the Government thought that a Bill for effecting a change in names should be brought. Such a bill was accordingly prepared. But when it came to be discussed among the members the Government was astonished to see that an opposition had started. Processions were taken out in Banaras, articles opposing the idea were written in the papers and an agitation was started. What astonished me more than all that was not one of those friends who, on the occasion of the discussion on the budget proposals had made stirring speeches, had expressed liberal views and had put before us a very high standard of nationalism, even to mention the subject. Some of them tried to hide their faces and those who could not do so pleaded their helplessness. The Government, however, postponed the matter at that time, and at length arrived at the conclusion that the matter regarding name should be dropped for the time being, but other things pertaining to communal character should be changed.

I honour the opinion of those, who at present with all the emphasis at their command have raised the voice that they want to change the names, but I understand at the same time that we should wait for some more days for such a change.

Dr. Singh said that it would have been better to change the name of Muslim University if it were prepared. As the Hindu University was not prepared, it should have been left alone, and efforts should have been continued in future so that she too would make up its mind to do so. I want to tell the hon. member that the Government could not do so. When the problem confronted them they did not ask the Hindu University first but asked Muslim University as to what would be the opinion of the 'varsity regarding the change. Newab Mohammad Ismail, who was sitting here before me a while back was the Vice-chancellor then. The first question he asked was whether that was the general policy of the Government, or was it meant particularly for Muslim University. You will agree that the Government could not say that that was not their general policy and that two separate standards were maintained by them for contacting different educational institutions. He was told that the policy of the Government regarding the issue was a general one to which he said that Muslim University would not come in the way of the Government if that was their general policy, but would cooperate fully. Then the Hindu University was questioned. It opposed the idea very strongly. Under those circumstances then it was not possible for the Government to make the Bill for Muslim University only and overlook the Hindu University. By this Bill the Government have changed all at once the communal character of both the Universities and the Government were convinced that this was something substantial.

Prof. Shah had put forth his proposal in the Select Committee. Yesterday he mentioned it also in his speech. He is of the opinion that it is necessary to have in the University such a Board as may consider the complaints of students and the members of the staff. He says if such a Board is set up through an Act there will come into being a permanent agency for the removal of

[Maulana Azad]

such complain's and conducting necessary enquiries. There is no doubt that the complaints of both the students and the members of the staff are increasing day by day, which affects adversely the discipline among the students. Only recently five thousand students of the Hindu University have sent to me a memorandum with their signatures, which I am enquiring into. But the question is as to what is the way out of the present situation. Prof. Shah says that a permanent Board should be set up through this Act for hearing the complaints but if you make such a Board by dint of an Act and announce that the Board has been set up for hearing complaints, its first result will be that it will give rise to complaints where there were none before and thus the disease will spread more in place of getting less. By setting up a permanent Board you will drop a hint to the people to create as many complaints as they possibly can. I understand that the proper treatment of the present situation can only be to make the administration of the University better and selfless and that the Visitor should take interest in the affairs of the University. The duty of the Visitor will be to give his suggestions when any need arises. The advice of the Visitor can have a greater effect on the administration than can be expected of any Board. One thing more which was referred to by Shrimati Durgabai in her speech. She said that those days rumours were afloat that the women's college of the Hindu University will be closed, or shifted to some place in the city, but it would not remain in the premises of the University. This thing had come before the Select Committee also and at that time I had asked my friend Pt. Malaviya about it. He had assured me that no such proposal was before them.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, yesterday also I did say that we neither thought nor intended doing so, if the Government laid no stress on it.

Maulana Azad: On behalf of the Government I am out to say that they will not be prepared to tolerate any slackness in the matter of Women's education. On the other hand the policy of the Government will be to expand it, instead.

Pandit Malaviya: Sir, I am much delighted in that, as the representatives of the Government who had been to our University some time back thought that the girl students in our University were in a small number, although the fact was quite the contrary. I do hope the Government will help us and we will get more hostels constructed so that the number of girl students goes up.

Maulana Azad: Definitely!

Now in the end I have to submit a few words in connection with this clause 5(a). In his speech delivered yesterday my friend Dr. Zakir Husain expressed that the newly added clause 5(a) was not acceptable. He was strongly against the said clause. Not only so much. He further said that the clause was such as could never be acceptable to any University conscious of her self-respect. I regret to say that I do not agree with this opinion of Dr. Zakir Husain. I was and am even now of the opinion that there is nothing objectionable in the purpose of this clause 5(a). Neither the functions of the University are interfered with nor is any impediment placed in the freedom of the University. It clearly means that such an agency be created through which the Government may know the developments of the Universities, and the speed of progress of the Universities could be estimated after every five years. The universities will get every kind of help for the fulfilment of their aims by the setting up of such a Board. They can bring their needs to the governments and can make evident in a better way the aggravating needs of their functions. And now, if I have expressed that this clause need not be kept I have not done it because I have doubts about the efficiency or need of this clause, but that the work we wanted to do through this clause will now be done in a better way by the University Grants Committee. There was no necessity to retain this clause, therefore.

What did clause 5(a) mean after all? It meant that a Board would inspect the conditions of the University after every five years. But who would judge the conditions of the University in those five years? Nobody! This could be done only after five years. But the University Grants Committee now being established by the Government will not inspect the University after every five years but will be in touch with it the year round and will always be watching her development. In such a position it is for you to say if clause 5(a) is more useful for our real end or the University Grants Committee. We had added clause 5(a) with a purpose but if we are now getting such

an agency as can meet this end in a better way, I would like to know if we.....

Pandit Malaviya: And will help them in their needs.

Maulana Azad: Help she will surely in their needs, for if she is not prepared to help them, what the inspection will result into.

Yes, I was asking of you as to what would be your choice. Will you like the agency after clause 5(a) or the one going to be named as the University Grants Committee?

Pandit Malaviya: Clause 5(a).

Maulana Azad: They have opposed it in the note they have written. I want to tell you what the matter is.

Pandit Malaviya: I should make it clear When I had given opinion in favour of clause 5(a) I had submitted that I was doing so because there was no University Grants Committee. Had that agency been there this aim could have been fulfilled.

Shrimati Durgabai (Madras): Will the honourable Minister be pleased to state the powers and functions of the University Grants Committee about which he is speaking? Will its powers and functions be in accordance to the British University Grants Committee?

Maulana Azad: Yes, it will be after the model of the British committee to a great extent. You know that in the past also the University Grants Committee was set up. But we came to know from the experience that that type of committee could not meet the end in a proper way and so that was dissolved. The matter came up again before the ministry whether that committee should be reconstituted, and if so, in what shape. The Ministry of Education has arrived at the conclusion that there is no other alternative but to set up this committee, and it should be set up all at once. But it should be on the lines of the British committee so that it may be a living organ. At least two members, *viz.*, Chairman and Secretary of the Committee should be there to devote their full time to this. Chairman should of the standard of vice-chancellor, and such members as are high class educationists and are experienced in administration be included. My hon. sister has raised a query regarding the powers of the committee. The question of power, in fact does not arise, because whatever be the function of the University Grants Committee in the fact it will be compulsory for the Universities to convince the committee. Whatever the amount will be given as grant to these Universities by the Central Government will be given on the recommendation of the Committee. No grant will be given without taking its opinion. Suppose, for instance Aligarh University applies for some more money for a particular work: this application we will send to the University Grants Committee; she will make enquiries. If she recommends, we shall consider the case, or else we will not consider it. The result of this will be that the committee will be controlling the financial side of the Universities, and this is the biggest power that can be given to any committee.

Prof. K. T. Shah: Will this committee be confined only to the Universities under the Central Government or to other Universities also?

Maulana Azad: We cannot do such at this stage for other Universities. That is not our job. They are provincial Universities. Well, for some special things their matters will also come before this committee, *e.g.*, scientific man-power, the help in this regard will be given on the recommendation of the committee.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Will all the grants that are given to the Universities be given on the recommendation of this committee, or that special grants only will be given in this way?

Maulana Azad: Whatever the help, it will be given on the recommendation of the committee. The grant given at present will be placed before the committee, and the new demands too will come up for its consideration. The working of this committee as the government want to propose will be as follows: the function of the committee will be to remain in regular touch with the Central Universities, and watch the developments of education, ascertain how the administration is being run, what is the result of the money that is being spent, how much more money they require and whether or not any evils have cropped up in their essential functions on account of the lack of funds. The committee will have an eye on these and such other things, and will go on collecting information. Whenever necessity arises, the Chairman will himself go to the Universities, make an inspection and submit his report every year before the Budget proposals are finalised. You know that every Ministry prepares the statement for its would-be Budget in the months of October and November, and sends the proposals

[Maulana Azad]

to the Finance Ministry, and there they are given due consideration. The Government will every year call for the report of the University Grants Committee before that. The Committee will present the last year's report and make recommendations to the Government as to how much money should be given to the University. As my friend Dr. Kunzru has said, the committee will not only look to the financial conditions of the Universities but will also enquire into the educational developments and form an opinion regarding that. If at any time the Committee feels that a report of the prevailing condition should also be given to the Visitor, it will send its report to him also. The Visitor can send a copy of it to the University. This plan of the functions of the Committee is before us and we are trying that the University Grants Committee of that type should be set up. The British committee also has control over the grants that are to be given to the Universities, and after going into detail the committee prepares the annual budget of the University. We have to consider whether or not we can vest such power in the University Grants Committee. Evident as it is, I cannot give out any arrived-at-decision in this connection.

Pandit Malaviya: It will be incomplete without it.

Maulana Azad: We have to consider it, anyway.

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): If the hon. Maulana permits me I would like to ask a question. The hon. Minister stated that the function of the University Grants Committee would be to look after the affairs of the Central Universities and accord help to them. I, respectfully, want to know from him as to whether or not the Government think it as well their duty to make arrangements for higher education and general researches being made in a certain subject? If not, the House be told as to how the state Governments, which have no money shall be able to pay attention to this.

Maulana Azad: I am in complete agreement with this opinion. In this connection the fundamental question that arises is as to what the financial condition of the Central Government is these days. Also, keeping that in view how far they can take steps in this direction. Anyway, when the meetings of the Select Committee were being held, I had not a clear mind in regard to the University Grants Committee. It was, therefore, I insisted on clause 5(a), but the lapse of time after that gave me a chance of considering it fully and come to a final decision. I arrived at the conclusion that we could not cater to the needs of the Central Universities without forming such a Committee. Having formed this opinion clause 5(a) remained of no importance. However on 20th September when Pt. Malaviya met me and told me as what he had written in his Minute of Dissent I told him for the first time that my mind was clear regarding the clause 5(a) and I had decided that the University Grants Committee should be formed; also, since it was to be formed there was no necessity of keeping that clause.

Next day I was off to Bolpur to inaugurate the Vishva Bharati University.

Shrimati Durgabai: My mind is not very clear about one particular point. The point raised by Prof. Shah was that a sort of tribunal or committee should be provided for dealing with complaints but the hon. Maulana has stated in his reply.....

Maulana Azad: About stndents' grievances?

Shrimati Durgabai: Yes, about students, but some complaints come even about the professors which are of a very serious nature. The hon. Maulana himself has admitted that such complaints have reached him. But he has also said that if we provide a new tribunal or committee, it would be opening the gates for new complaints to come. Therefore, I want to know where such a remedy is provided, whether it would be in the power of this particular committee also to deal with such complaints or not.

Maulana Azad: It is not proper to say that for dealing with such complaints the committee will serve as a tribunal. All the same, it is clear that all the activities of the University come within its purview. If such a situation is created when the professors or the students have different complaints, and the responsible authorities of the University are not doing anything to remove the complaints, the University Grants Committee will surely then enquire into the situation and will not fail to include it in its report. You can well understand that the University cannot in such conditions afford to be unheedful to the committee. She shall have to take cognizance of the recommendations of the committee and shall have to make efforts to make proper enquires regarding these complaints. If

the University would want to escape responsibility, the existence of the Grants Committee will not allow it to do so. It will become compulsory for the University to take note of all the complaints and remove them.

So far as the complaints of the students and the members of the staff go, the proper course for them is to create such an atmosphere so that there may arise no complaints, and if they arise at all the responsible authorities of the Universities themselves should not allow them to develop but consider them sympathetically. The Government hope that by the setting up of the University Grants Committee such an atmosphere will be created.

However, I said that I formed this opinion on 20th September and on 21st I left for Bolpur. I returned on 24th in the night with the confidence that the Bill would be coming up before the House on 25th. I admit it would have been better had I consulted the members of the Select Committee in this connection and told them that the formation of the University Grants Committee was decided and there was, therefore, no need of clause 5(a). But as I went out of station on 21st, and returned only on 25th and came to know that the discussion on this Bill was going on so I could not get any chance of expressing my views on it. The issue, however, is before the House now and the House will give the decision it thinks proper. House does include the members of the Select Committee as well.

Pandit Malaviya: The report of the University Grants Committee is not before us at present, but from your speech I have concluded that the intention is to run the Committee on the same lines as is done in England. I want to know if my idea is correct.

Maulana Azad: Yes, so far as possible. May be, we might not be able to do certain things in the same manner, but so far as possible, we want to have the same model before us.

I will not take much of your time now as it is eleven already, and I beg pardon since I had to take much more time than I had intended. But you Sir, must have felt that the speed of the discussion was such that it was not possible for me to stop its progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, further to amend the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.— (*Substitution of certain expressions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyone who wants to move amendments on clause 2 may move them.

Pandit Malaviya: So far as my amendments are concerned, I have mentioned them to the hon. Minister and I have left it to him: if he desires any one of these amendments to be moved, it will be moved, otherwise it will be no use my moving them.

مولانا آزاد : میں آپ سے درخواست کر چکا ہوں کہ اسے موو نہ کیجئے ۔

[**Maulana Azad:** I have already requested you not to move it.]

Shri Ghule (Madhya Bharat): There is one amendment standing in my name—I have given notice of it today. Notice was there in the name of Shri S. N. Das for the last two or three days, but as Shri Das is not here I have given notice of it today. It is amendment No. 11, list 2.

مولانا آزاد : مہربانی کر کے اسے واپس لیجئے ۔ اب نام کی زیادہ بحث کیوں کی جائے ۔ اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہے ۔

[**Maulana Azad:** Please withdraw it. Why have more discussion on name? There is no use.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think the hon. Member wants to press his amendment—the sense seems to be against him. The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(*Substitution of new sections*).

Shri Sivan Pillay (Travancore-Cochin): There is amendment No. 27.

[Shri Sivan Pallay]

list 4, standing in my name. I beg to move:

In page 1, lines 29 to 32, omit:

"except in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can it be avoided when it is a trust deed?

Shri Sivan Pillay: I want to clear a doubt. The amended section 4, according to clause 3 of the Bill, declares that the University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt, or impose on any person, any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted therein as a teacher or student. But to this, the later portion of the section provides an exception, namely:

"except in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction."

My submission is that this exception takes away the merit of the section itself. The principle of the section is that there shall be no discrimination between persons on grounds of religion, but that principle is nullified by this exception. Further, this militates against the letter and spirit of articles 13 and 15 of the Constitution because as soon as the testamentary benefaction referred to in this section is adopted in the section it becomes really a part of this law passed by this Parliament. And in so far as that law is discriminatory, it depending upon the religious belief of the person, it is against article 15 of the Constitution. So, in my view this exception is out of place. If at all, the University should really refuse any such benefaction rather than compromise the very healthy principle contained in the former portions of the section.

مولانا آزاد : ٹیسٹ سے وہاں مراد یہ نہیں ہے کہ کامیونٹی یا کریڈ کا ٹیسٹ ہو - ٹیسٹ سے مراد ہے - مذہبی تعلیم کی قابلیت کا ٹیسٹ - مثلاً یہ دیکھا جائے کہ فلاں امیدوار اس جگہہ کے لئے کوالیفائڈ آدمی ہے یا نہیں -

[**Maulana Azad:** There test does not mean that there should be a test of community or creed. Test means the test of the ability in religious education, *i.e.* it may be seen if such and such a candidate is qualified for the particular post or not.]

Shri Sivan Pillay: When it is accepted in this law which is being enacted by Parliament then it would be covered by the Constitution which says that no law shall be passed which is discriminatory. This is a law made by the State, and though the benefaction may make discrimination, when once it is accepted as a part of this law by Parliament it becomes lawful and therefore militates against the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. The Constitution refers to granting aid to an institution by the State. When an endowment is offered it is offered according to prescribed conditions and if it is opposed to the general tenets of the institution it is open to it to reject it. But some endowments have already been received. In future it is left to the Government to accept or not to accept an endowment if it does not meet the purpose, if it narrows down the scope or imposes restrictions. But at present there are already certain endowments which are working.

Rev. D'Souza (Madras): In view of the fact that certain privileges and traditions of these two Universities are to be maintained and Government accepts the names 'Hindu' and 'Muslim', and it is agreed that provision may be made for the teaching of the Hindu religion and the Islamic religion, would Government be free to reduce the endowments which are being maintained within the terms of those privileges?

I believe the Government would be compelled in view of the present status given to the Universities to accept benefactions which are for a particular class, for instance, for proficiency in the study of Hindu religion or the Islamic religion.

مولانا آزاد : ٹھیک ہے گورنمنٹ کو ملحوظ کرنا پڑیگا

[**Maulana Azad:** Quite correct. Government shall have to accept it.]

Shri Sivan Pillay: My doubt is this. It may be that it can accept benefactions and previous benefactions may continue. But can an exception be provided in this particular law?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Articles 28, 29 and 30 allow room for such discrimination.

Shrimati Durgabai: I think the hon. Member is under the impression that this law is imposing certain limitations. The constitution itself has permitted such kind of limitation. Article 28(1) refers to religious instruction provided in an institution which is entirely or wholly maintained by State funds, but that does not apply to Article 28(2). So the Constitution itself permits that kind of limitation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whatever qualifications or restrictions have to be made for carrying out the objects of the endowment have to be stuck to. I do not think the hon. Member presses his amendment.

Shri Sivan Pillay: No, Sir.

Shri Sidhva: I beg to move:

In page 1, line 34, for "religious" substitute "moral and spiritual".

Let it not be understood that I do not believe in religion. I am a firm believer in the existence of God I also believe in religion and for half an hour in the morning I offer prayers to Zoroaster. But that is my private business. Nobody can question me. I feel that religious ceremonies are of various kinds among Hindus and Muslims. They may come into conflict. Some perform *murthi puja*. Some follow other modes.

مولانا آزاد : ہمیں اس وقت کا ابھی انتظار کرنا ہے جب لوگ مذہبی تعلیم کے صرف اس رخ پر زور دینگے جس پر آنریبل ممبر زور دے رہے ہیں - ابھی وہ وقت نہیں آیا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** We have still to await the time when people will stress only that phase of religious education which has been stressed by the hon. Member. That time has not come as yet.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two ways of mitigating the differences as contemplated by the Constitution. One is to allow all institutions to work side by side in a spirit of tolerance. Another is to avoid religions altogether. Moral and spiritual instruction is not confined to the Benaras Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities. I think the hon. Member is equally interested in seeing that moral and spiritual education is given in other Universities also. But we are dealing with a Hindu and a Muslim University where according to the special provisions in the Constitution, and the traditions of those institutions, a certain kind of religious instruction is sought to be given. It is not that if religious instruction is not given there Hindus will become Muslims and Muslims will become Hindus. Outside the University, religions still continue. The object of such Universities must be to see that these religions exist side by side and the spirit of the different religions is adopted so that there may be no antagonism between one religion and another. I think that this provision is in the best interests of the country.

Shri Sidhva: The use of the words, Hindu and Muslim has created the confusion. But the hon. Minister appealed to me that this is only for the existing institutions and for future they will consider my suggestion. In view of that, I do not press.

Maulana Azad: Thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will see that Clause 3 of the Bill contains the proposed Section 5-A. It substitutes new sections for sections 4, 5 and 6 of the principal Act. Therefore, if Clause 3 is passed, then 5-A will also be passed. I shall put the different sections in Clause 3 separately.

The question is:

"That in Clause 3, the proposed new Sections 4, 4-A and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we come to the proposed new Section 5-A.

مولانا آزاد : میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ یہ کلاز نکال دی جائے -

[**Maulana Azad:** I beg to move:

"That this clause be deleted".]

Shri Sidhva: I want one or two points to be clarified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already had a general discussion on this clause.

Shri Sidhva: After the very lucid explanation of the hon. Minister my

[Shri Sidhva]

doubts have been allayed to a certain extent. I would only like to know whether the University Grants Commission, which he said would be shortly appointed, would look into all grants and whether it will recommend to the Government whether Universities are justified in getting the grants. My hon. friend Shrimati Durgabai put a question as to whether the Commission would enquire to any complaints made against a University or suggestions for improvement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member is able to follow Hindi or Urdu much better than I am able to. Even I understood that when a Grants Committee goes into the matter in October it will go into the entire budgets of the various Universities and make recommendations. Naturally it will receive all complaints, whether directly or indirectly.

Shri Sidhva: It may be indirectly brought in. However, the point has been clarified and I am glad that the hon. Minister did not agree with the view of my hon. friend Mr. Zakir Husain. When I was speaking the other day, an hon. Member sitting on Mr. Zakir Husain's bench remarked that I was ignorant of administration. I submit, Sir, that I have some experience of administration. I have been for a number of years an administrator and I can definitely say that this clause does not interfere with the day to day administration of the Universities.

I do not know how the Grants Commission will function: we have to leave it to the future.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in clause 3 the new section 5A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in clause 3, section 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Substitution of section 7*).

श्रीमती दीक्षित : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निस्संदेह में इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूं। आज स्त्रियों के विकास के लिये उन की बढ़िमानी और शिक्षा के विकास की आवश्यकता है। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रीजी ने क्लाज ३(१२) में कहा है :

"to make special arrangements in respect of the residence, discipline, and teaching of women students;"

में आप की तवज्जह इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जहां तक स्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन के लिये आप ने स्पेशल अरेन्जमन्ट (special arrangement) करने की कोशिश की है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इस तरफ़ ज्यादा ध्यान देंगे।

[**Shrimati Dixit** (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, no doubt I welcome the Bill. For the development of their talent a widespread education amongst womenfolk is needed today. Our Minister of Education has in clause 3(12) stated, "to make special arrangements in respect of the residence, discipline, and teaching of women students." I want to draw your attention to the fact that so far as female students are concerned, you have already made efforts to make special arrangement but I hope you will pay more attention to it.]

مولانا آزاد : یہ بات اس لئے رکھی گئی ہے تاکہ استریوں کی پڑھائی کے کام پر یونیورسٹی زیادہ دھیان دے سکے -

[**Maulana Azad:** This provision has specially been kept in the Bill so that more attention could be paid by the Universities toward the education of female students.]

श्रीमती दीक्षित : जी हां, लेकिन जो आप कमेटी बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में एक स्त्री भी रक्खें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

[**Shrimati Dixit:** But it would be better if a female member is taken on the committee.]

مولانا آزاد : یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی ؟

[**Maulana Azad:** University Grants Committee?]

श्रीमती दीक्षित : जी हां ।

[**Shrimati Dixit:** Yes, Sir.]

مولانا آزاد : یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی میں صرف یہ بات دیکھی جائے گی کہ ممبر قابل ہوں خواہ وہ مرد ہوں خواہ عورت -

[**Maulana Azad:** Capability will be the only criterion for the membership of the University Grants Committee, no matter the member be male or female.]

श्रीमती दीक्षित : मैं रिजर्वेशन नहीं मांगती । लेकिन इतना कहना चाहती हूं कि आज को स्त्रियों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि राष्ट्र के निर्माण में जहां तक अब तक संसार के इतिहास का सम्बन्ध है स्त्रियों ने बहुत सहयोग दिया है और चूंकि अब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र होगया है, हमारे राष्ट्र के निर्माण में भी उन का वही हाथ होना चाहिये । इसलिये उन्हें इस चीज से वंचित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये ।

[**Shrimati Dixit:** I do not demand any reservation, still I want to submit that special attention should be paid towards women for so far as the world history goes, they have helped much in building the nations, and since our country has become independent, they should have the same hand in building the nation. They should not, therefore, be deprived of the opportunity.]

Shri Sivan Pillay: How is this relevant at this stage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have noticed it already. Nothing is irrelevant so far as this Act is concerned. It is only a question of juxtaposition.

مولانا آزاد : جو ان کا خیال ہے وہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے - ہم نے کوشش کی ہے کہ خاص طور پر یہ بات ایکٹ میں آ جائے - پراٹوویژن طور پر جن استریوں نے تعلیم حاصل کی ہے وہ بھی امتحان دے سکیں گی اور ڈگریاں لے سکیں گی -

[**Maulana Azad:** What their idea is, is before the Government. We have tried that this provision specially be included in the Act, female students who have studied privately will be able to take examinations and get degrees.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(*Amendment of section 13*).

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal): I beg to move:

In page 5, line 21, after "India" add:

"and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be submitted to the Visitor, who shall cause it to be laid before each House of Parliament."

In the original Act, namely the Benares Hindu University Act of 1915, the auditors for auditing the accounts of the University were appointed by the Court of the University. The Court enjoyed the full liberty of choosing their auditors, subject only to one condition, namely, that the auditors to be so chosen by the Court must have the requisite qualifications according to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act of 1913. Therefore, Sir, any private auditing firm was fully eligible for being chosen as the auditors of the University. In the amending Bill, the audit of accounts of the University have been transferred from private auditing firms to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General enjoys a unique position in our Constitution, analogous to that of the Supreme Court. Our Constitution has provided every measure to safeguard or maintain and preserve the full independence and freedom of action of the Auditor-General. Therefore, Sir, it may be said without any fear of contradiction whatsoever that audit by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India creates greater confidence in the hearts of the people of this country. Judging from this point of view . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The only point is whether it should be placed before the Parliament.

مولانا آزاد : تجربہ سے یہ بات معلوم ہوئی ہے کہ آڈیٹر جنرل (Auditor General) کے حوالے کرنا مناسب ہوگا - اس وقت تفصیل میں میں نہیں جاؤنگا - رہی یہ بات کہ اسے پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے رکھا جائے تو اسے گورنمنٹ غیر ضروری سمجھتی ہے - بجٹ کے موقع پر تمام ممبروں کو بحث کرنے کا موقع ملتا ہے - وہ یونیورسٹی کی حالت پر بھی بحث کر سکتے ہیں - اور ہر طرح کے سوال اٹھا سکتے ہیں -

[**Maulana Azad:** Experience has disclosed that it will be better to hand it over to the Auditor-General. I will not go into detail at present. So far as this question goes, that it should be placed before the Parliament, well the Government think it unnecessary. The hon. Members get opportunity of discussing the provisions at the time of the Budget; they can raise discussion about the conditions obtaining in the University and put all sorts of questions.]

Dr. M. M. Das: Judging from this point of view, the audit provision contained in the present Bill is a great improvement upon the original Act of 1915. But the importance of the audit being conducted by the Auditor-General lies in the fact that his report subsequently comes under the examination and scrutiny of an authoritative body like the Central Legislature. In order, therefore, to have the full advantage and benefit of the audit of these Universities being conducted by the Auditor-General there should exist a provision which will authorize the Members of this Parliament to look into the Auditor-General's report. Clause 9 of this Bill makes it compulsory that the audit of these Universities should be conducted by the Auditor-General. But there is no provision in this clause which authorizes this Parliament to look into the Auditor-General's report. This Parliament will have the right to examine and scrutinize the Auditor-General's report only if the report is submitted to the President and the President causes the report to be laid on the table of the House. My amendment to clause 9 seeks to provide that the Auditor-General will submit his report to the President and the President will cause that report to be placed on the table of the House.

مولانا آزاد : نہیں ، گورنمنٹ اس سے اتفاق نہیں کر سکتی - یہ غیر ضروری ہے کہ ہاؤس میں آڈیٹر جنرل کی رپورٹ رکھی جائے - رپورٹ ہمیشہ سرکاری گزٹ میں نکلا کرتی ہے اور اب بھی نکلیگی -

[**Maulana Azad:** No. Government cannot agree with it. It is quite unnecessary that the Auditor General's Report be placed before the House. Report is always published in the Government Gazette, and will be published even now.]

Dr. M. M. Das: If the Auditor-General is satisfied with the accounts of the University, if no financial irregularity, discrepancy or impropriety is detected by the Auditor-General, then the Parliament will be satisfied and nothing will be done. Moreover, every year lakhs of rupees, sometimes amounting to sixty or seventy lakhs, are granted to these Universities by means of Central grants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may just consider this. The functions of the Public Accounts Committee are given in rule 143 of the Rules of Procedure which says:

> "The functions of the Committee shall be to examine the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the expenditure of the Government of India and such other accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may think fit."

Therefore, unless the particular accounts are laid . . .

مولانا آزاد : اسے آپ پبلک اکاونٹ کمیٹی (Public Accounts Committee) پر چھوڑیے - اگر کمیٹی ضروری سمجھے گی کہ پارلیمنٹ میں رکھنا ضروری ہے تو وہ ایسا کر سکیگی - اس طرح بہت سی چیزیں پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے لائی جا سکتی ہیں -

[**Maulana Azad**: You leave it to the Public Accounts Committee. If the Committee thinks it necessary to place it before the Parliament, it can do so. So many things can in this way be brought before the Parliament.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only trying to clear up the position. Now it is the Auditor-General, and not any other person who is appointed by the University, that audits the accounts. It is the Auditor-General who audits the accounts. He makes his report. Shall it be formally placed before the House? There is no question of discussion. When the report is placed before the House, even according to the amendment, there is no discussion of that report by the House. But it will enable the Public Accounts Committee to look into the matter. Unless the report is placed on the Table of the House the Public Accounts Committee cannot look into the matter. That is all the difference. And Members of Parliament will have an opportunity to look into the matter and make their suggestions so that when the grant comes in they will be better able to think about it during budget time. That is the difference. Therefore the hon. Minister may consider the point. It is not that as soon as the report is placed on the Table of the House a day will be allotted for the purpose of discussing it. It will only go to the Public Accounts Committee where they may suggest some more grants or make any other suggestions that they may like so far as that matter is concerned.

Dr. M. M. Das: Unless the Auditor-General submits his report to the President and unless the President lays the report on the Table of the House this Parliament will have no right.

مولانا آزاد : جس وقت وشوبھارتی کا بل پیش ہوا تھا تو اس وقت بھی میرے دوست نے یہی ترمیم پیش کی تھی - اُس وقت تفصیل کے ساتھ اس پر غور کیا گیا تھا - کمیٹی کو بھی غور کرنے کا موقعہ ملا تھا - بالآخر یہی رائے قرار پائی تھی کہ اس ترمیم سے اتفاق نہیں کیا جا سکتا کیونکہ اسکی کوئی ضرورت نہیں ہے - پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کو پورا حق ہے کہ اس طرح کی جس چیز کو چاہیں ، گورنمنٹ سے طلب کریں - اور گورنمنٹ کا فرض ہوگا کہ ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر اسے رکھدے - بحث اس میں ہے کہ اسے ایکٹ کی رو سے ایک لازمی بات ٹھہرایا جائے یا نہ ٹھہرایا جائے ؟

[**Maulana Azad**: My hon. friend had moved this very amendment when the Vishva Bharati Bill had come up for discussion before the House. It was considered in detail at that time. The Cabinet too got a chance to consider it. In the long run it was decided that the amendment could not be agreed to as it was not needed. The members of the Parliament have full rights to demand from the Government any such thing they want, and it will be the duty of the Government to lay the statements on the Table of the House. The only point is whether or not it should be made compulsory to do so through an Act.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has considered the matter and he is not willing to accept it. He thinks it is not necessary.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I be permitted to make my submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Oh, yes, certainly. He can go on. But I am only telling him what the reaction of the hon. Minister is.

Dr. M. M. Das: In this connection...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But is it necessary to labour the point?

مولانا آزاد : اب ہاؤس کا سینس (sense) لے لیجیے - کافی وقت صرف ہو چکا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad**: Much time of the House has already been taken up. Let the sense of the House be ascertained.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Already they are complaining that the autonomy of the institution is interfered with. We are placing the Auditor-General over that institution because we are giving grants. And the Auditor-General makes a report. Is that not enough, or should it come, once again, before Parliament? That is the only point.

Dr. M. M. Das: Let me place before you the report of the Public Accounts Committee and the Auditor-General about this particular matter. This is what they say:

"*Audit of Grants-in-aid paid by the Government of India to the Central Universities.*—During the course of examination of the Accounts relating to the Ministry of Education, the Committee were told that Government were contemplating to bring forward before Parliament a measure regulating control over the grants paid to the Universities and the conduct of audit thereof through the agency of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The Comptroller and Auditor-General informed the Committee that his own feeling in this matter was that in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution, he should submit his Audit Reports to the President who should cause them to be presented to Parliament. The Committee agree with this view of the Comptroller and Auditor-General and desire that Government should carefully consider the matter and clearly define the powers and responsibilities of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in so far as the audit of the finances of the Universities is concerned without impinging upon the autonomous character of the Universities as conferred upon them under the various Statutes."

This is the opinion of the Auditor-General and the Public Accounts Committee.

There is another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. Dr. R. U. Singh who happens to be a Member of the Select Committee and who is the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Lucknow University has submitted a minute of dissent to the report of the Select Committee wherein he gives the expenses incurred on account of the Vice-Chancellor's office of the Banaras Hindu University. I shall place before the House what he has said there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is already there, it is a part of the record.

Dr. M. M. Das: I want to press this point that the Vice-Chancellor's office has cost Rs. 65,000 per year. We have to see whether there is any scope for more judicious expenditure. So my argument is that there should be some provision in this Bill so that the Members of this House may have an opportunity to see that the Auditor-General is satisfied with the accounts. This is all that I have got to say.

مولانا آزاد : بہر حال گورنمنٹ اس امینڈمینٹ سے اتفاق نہیں کرتی - اس پر رائے لے لی جائے -

[**Maulana Azad:** The Government, however, do not agree with this amendment. It may be put to vote.]

Shri Sidhva: I want one point to be clarified. Suppose the amendment is not carried. Is not the Auditor-General bound to place his views before the House?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں وہ تو وزیٹر کے سامنے رکھے گا - آپ اس چیز کو بھول جاتے ہیں کہ یونیورسٹی کے انتظام کا پورا ڈھانچہ اس طریقے پر بنا ہے کہ اس کے اپنے عہدہ دار ہیں - آپ نے یونین پریزیڈنٹ کو وزیٹر مقرر کیا ہے وزیٹر کی حیثیت سے وہ یونیورسٹی کا ایک عہدہ دار ہو گیا ہے - اب یونیورسٹی کے جتنے ذمہ داری کے کام ہونگے انکا تعلق وزیٹر سے ہوگا براہ راست گورنمنٹ سے بھی نہیں ہوگا - البتہ گورنمنٹ وزیٹر کو وقتاً فوقتاً مشورہ دیتی رہیگی -

[**Maulana Azad:** No, he will place his views before the Visitor. You perhaps forget that the superstructure of the administration of the University is such that it has its own officials. You have appointed the President of the Union the Visitor. As Visitor he too becomes an official of the University. Now the Visitor and not even the Government directly will be responsible for all the important functions of the University. The Government will of course be giving suggestions to the Visitor, if and when needed.]

श्री सिधवा : क्या विज़ीटर की तरफ़ से आप पेश करेंगे ?

[**Shri Sidhva:** Will you place the views on behalf of the Visitor?]

[**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan)**: This remains to be seen whether the money sanctioned last year has been spent properly or not?]

مولانا آزاد : آپ کو غور کرنا چاہیئے کہ ایک طرف آپ نے وزیٹر کو پاور دیا ہے - دوسری طرف یونیورسٹی گرانٹ کمیٹی بھی بنائی جا رہی ہے جو برابر یونیورسٹیوں کی حالت پر نظر رکھیگی اور ہر سال گورنمنٹ کو رپورٹ دیتی رہیگی - آپ کو بحث کے موقع پر بحث کرنے کا پورا موقعہ حاصل ہے - ان حالات میں نگرانی کی کونسی کمی رہ گئی ہے جسے پورا کرنے کے لئے ایکٹ میں یہ ترمیم کی جائے ؟

[**Maulana Azad**: You should consider it as you have given powers to the Visitor on one side, and on the other hand the University Grants Committee, which will have an eye on the development of the Universities and be reporting to the Government every year, is also going to be established. You have full opportunity to raise a discussion at the time of the Budget. Under these circumstances, what deficiency is left in the vigilance to make up which this amendment should be made in the Act?]

श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय : लेकिन इस में हर्ज क्या है ?

[**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya**: But what is the harm in doing so?]

Rev. D'Souza: As a matter of information, supposing for a special reason at the time of the Educational Budget a Member asks that the Auditor General's report may be placed on the Table of the House.....

مولانا آزاد : ضرور مل سکتی ہے - میں کئی بار اس کی طرف اشارہ کر چکا ہوں - اس کے لئے کوئی روک نہیں لیکن ایکٹ میں اسے داخل کرنا پھر ضروری ہے -

مولانا آزاد : آڈیٹر - جنرل دو وزیٹر کے آگے اپنی رپورٹ رکھے گا - شری داس کا امنڈمنٹ یہ ہے ، کہ پریزیڈنٹ اسے پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے پیش کرے - گورنمنٹ اس کی کوئی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کرتی اس لئے اسے اختلاف ہے - باقی رہی بات کہ اگر آڈیٹر کی رپورٹ پارلیمنٹ کے سامنے نہیں رکھی گئی تو پارلیمنٹ کو اس پر بحث کرنے کا موقعہ نہیں ملیگا ، تو یہ درست نہیں ہے ، بجٹ جب ہاؤس کے سامنے آتا ہے تو تمام منسٹریوں کے مطالبے آتے ہیں ، اور ہاؤس کو پورا موقعہ ملتا ہے ، کہ وہ ہر معاملہ پر بحث کرے - ہاؤس کے ہر ممبر کو یہ حق حاصل ہے ، کہ وہ یونیورسٹیوں کے حسابات کی ایک کاپی منسٹری سے طلب کرے اور منسٹری اسے ٹیبل پر رکھدے -

[**Maulana Azad**: The Auditor General will submit his Report to the Visitor. Shri Das's amendment is that the President should place it before the Parliament. The Government do not feel any necessity and therefore objects to it. Now that if the Auditor's Report is not placed before the Parliament, there will be no chance for the House to discuss it, this too is not correct. When the Budget comes before the House, the demands of all the Ministries come up for discussion; and the House gets full opportunity to discuss each and every issue. Every hon. Member has the right to demand a copy of the accounts of the Universities, and the Ministry is duty-bound to place it on the Table of the House.]

श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय : सवाल यह है कि जो रुपया हमने पिछले साल दिया था वह ठीक खर्च हुआ या नहीं, यह देखना है ।

[**Maulana Azad**: Yes, it can be made available. I have already hinted about it many a time. There is no restriction for it but it is unnecessary to make a provision of this kind in the Act.]

Rev. D'Souza: In that case, I think Dr. Das's object may be achieved by means of that.

مولانا آزاد : ہر ممبر کہہ سکتا ہے کہ علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی یا ہندو یونیورسٹی یا دلی یونیورسٹی کے حسابات کے آڈٹ کی رپورٹ ہاؤس کے ٹیبل پر رکھدی جائے اور گورنمنٹ ضرور اس کی تعمیل کریگی -

[**Maulana Azad**: Any hon. Member can demand that the Audit Report of Aligarh University, the Hindu University or the Delhi University accounts should be placed on the Table of the House and the Government will definitely do so.]

Dr. M. M. Das: What objection can the Government have in placing that report on the Table of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister feels evidently that the visitor has no place so far as this House is concerned. The amendment says that the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be submitted to the Visitor, who shall cause it to be laid before the House of the people. I think he is agreeable to that course.

Dr. M. M. Das: The Auditor General cannot place the report on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: By the Government.

Shrimati Durgabai: That report concerns only the expenses of the Union. I think that nothing is provided in that section, with regard to the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

مولانا آزاد : سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ اس بات کو ایکٹ میں داخل کر دینا چاہتے ہیں گورنمنٹ کو اس سے اتفاق نہیں ہے - لیکن ہاؤس کے ممبر جب چاہیں اس کو اور دوسرے کاغذات کو مانگ سکتے ہیں -

[**Maulana Azad**: The point is that you like it to be made a part of the Act. The Government do not agree with it. But the Hon. Members can demand the reports and other necessary papers whenever they like.]

श्री आर० सी० उपाध्याय : आप फ़र्क़ नहीं समझते हैं । जब तक हाउस के सामने न आये पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी इस को डिसकस (discuss) नहीं कर सकती और अगर उस को डिसकस करना है तो इसको हाउस के सामने आना चाहिये ।

[**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya:** You do not understand the difference. Till the Report is not before the House the Public Accounts Committee cannot discuss it, and if it has to be discussed then it must come before the House.]

مولانا آزاد : جن جن کاغذات کی اس کو ضرورت ہوتی ہے وہ اس کے سامنے آتے ہیں اور آتے رہینگے -

[**Maulana Azad**: The papers it needs do come and shall be coming before it.]

पंडित मालवीय : मैं एक बात अर्ज़ करूं कि इस वक्त जो सालाना अकाउंट्स होते हैं वह गवर्नमेंट गज़ेट में छाप दिये जाते हैं । वह क़ायदा और वह नियम अब भी रहेगा ?

[**Pandit Malaviya**: Sir, may I submit that the annual accounts at present are published in the Government Gazette. Will this provision still be there?]

مولانا آزاد : ہاں - ظاہر ہے اس میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہوئی -

[**Maulana Azad:** Yes, it is evident there will be no changes in that.]

Dr. M. M. Das: There is another point. In this clause there is nothing mentioned to whom the report will be submitted. In the Aligarh Muslim University Bill, it has been said in the Bill that the report of the Auditor General will be submitted to the Visitor but here even that has been left out and it has not been mentioned that the Auditor-General will submit the report to the Visitor.

مولانا آزاد : مطلب دونوں جگہہ ایک ہے -

[**Maulana Azad**: At both the places it means the same thing.]

ڈاکٹو ذاکر حسین : آپ فرما رہے ہیں کہ دونوں کے الفاظ میں فرق ہے -

What is the difference between the two Bills?

[**Dr. Zakir Hussain** (Uttar Pradesh): You say, Sir, that there is difference in wordings.

What is the difference between the two Bills?]

Dr. M. M. Das: The difference is that in the Aligarh University Bill it has been said that the Auditor General will submit his report to the Visitor but here it has not been said so. That is the difference.

مولانا آزاد : اس سے مجھے اختلاف نہیں ہے - یہ بڑھا دیا جائے کہ وزیٹر کے آگے پیش کی جائیگی یہی اس دفعہ کا مطلب ہے -

[**Maulana Azad**: I do not differ with this. It may be added—"will be placed before the Visitor"—this is what it means.]

Shrimati Durgabai: There is a difference in language and that could be rectified. If the object is to make the same provision, it can be made.

Dr. M. M. Das: I want the Auditor General to submit the report to the President so that it shall be placed on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Durgabai: It is a different point. What is contained in the Bill of the Aligarh University is not there in the Benares Hindu University, with regard to the submitting of the report to the Visitor. If that is the difference, that can be rectified.

Dr. M. M. Das: My complaint is that it is not there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are two points. One relates to bringing this into line with the Aligarh Muslim University Act *i.e.*

That in clause 9 at the end of sub-section (1) the following words be added:

"the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be submitted to the Visitor".

Shri Ramraj Jajware (Bihar): I wish to invite attention of the House to clause 13(2).....

Shrimati Durgabai: It is already there in the original Act.

Shri Ramraj Jajware: Clause 13(2) in the original act reads:

"The accounts when audited shall be published in the Official Gazette and a copy of the accounts together with the Auditor's report shall be submitted to the Visitor."

مولانا آزاد : ہاں اس سے گورنمنٹ کو اختلاف نہیں ہوگا - کوئی ہرج نہیں ہے - ہم نے اس بات کا یہی مطلب سمجھا تھا -

[**Maulana Azad**: Yes, the Government will not have any objection to it. We had understood its meaning likewise.]

Shrimati Durgabai: There is a slight difference in the language. In the original Act it is the Auditor's report but the Auditor's report is different from the Auditor General's report. Therefore, the same language may be adopted to bring it into line.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are the same. That does not matter. Let there be some lacuna; it will come back to this House. The question is:

In page 5, line 21 after "India" add:

"and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General shall be submitted to the Visitor, who shall cause it to be laid before each House of Parliament."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(*Short title and commencement*).

Shri Sidhva: There is an amendment in my name to that clause. My amendment was to omit the word 'Hindu'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been discussed fully.

Shri Sidhva: I do say that it has been discussed thoroughly. I also feel that Government is certainly not to be blamed in this matter. The hon. Minister, in his reply, has also made it clear. I am fully satisfied. I only desire that as he took the sense of the Select Committee and the majority were in favour of deletion, would it not be better to take the sense of the House on this question so that the Government may consider.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it come before the House after five years. I shall put the clause. The question is:

"That clause 1, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

مولانا آزاد : جناب مہں تحویک کوتا ہوں کہ یہ بل پاس کیا جائے -

[**Maulana Azad:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Pandit Malaviya: Before we adopt this motion finally, I wish to offer my thanks to the hon. the Minister of Education and to the Government for the interest they have taken in the Benares Hindu University. In 1915, when the original Bill for bringing into existence the Benares Hindu University was before the then legislature, while speaking on it, the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji said that posterity would be grateful for the measure that was being adopted that day. I wish, Sir, to reiterate that sentiment and that hope that posterity in India will be grateful to the Members of this Parliament and to the Government for the Amending Bill which is being adopted today in so far as it will enable that great national institution to function with less difficulty, and with greater facility in the future and to achieve the high ideals with which it was created.

It will not be right for me, Sir, to say anything on this matter without first paying a tribute of loving and reverential gratitude to the memory of the revered Founder and his associates who founded the Benares Hindu University. I am sure every Member of this House will join with me in that tribute. I shall not take the time of the House by going into the history of the movement and of the establishment of the Benares Hindu University. I will only mention that in the whole of the known history of India, there has been no other non-official movement,—we cannot treat the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund as a purely non-official movement,—there has been no non-official movement of the magnitude of that of the Benares Hindu University in the entire history of India; a movement for which the people of this country have poured out about three crores of rupees, three crores which today will probably be equal to fifteen crores in value; to which people from the richest to the poorest and the highest to the humblest have contributed; about which members of every caste and community and of every strata of life and of all shades of opinion, have vied with each other to offer their support and help to the movement! This movement of the Benares Hindu University created an enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the country, from the Hindukush to Kanyakumari, and from Kamarup to Saurashtra, which was unparallelled and has remained un-excelled. Why was that so? Because, the movement of the Benares Hindu University envisaged that the education which was to be provided to the youth of the country who would gather there would be different from the education which had been provided elsewhere and that an attempt would be made,—if I may use the language which is now current in all educational spheres of the world, in the most modern and progressive educational world,—to impart a whole, a total education, which would not be lop-sided and which would not concentrate only upon one subject or one part of things, but which would try to educate the youth, who will enter the portals of the institution, as a whole into first-class citizens of India, excellent men who would be fit to render a good account of themselves in society.

Shrimati Durgabai: What about women?

Pandit Malaviya: My sister here asks what about women. She and I are at one on that point. She knows that the Benares Hindu University has made special provisions for the education of women. It has also made provisions with a view to ensure what some Members have said here that the women who go to the Benares Hindu University and are trained there should turn out to be in accordance with what has been considered the best type of womanhood, educated and enlightened, Hindu womanhood in this country. The University will continue to do all that it possibly can towards that end. I might mention, as we have

been talking about this matter, that the Benares Hindu University has been anxious and is anxious to extend at it the facilities for women's education. But, Government should come to our help. The Government gave the University some money. I am sorry to go into the details; but since the matter has been referred to, I think the House should know the facts. The Government gave some money to the University to add to the Women's College and hostel. But, before they could be constructed, the prices of controlled articles like steel and cement were raised by 30 per cent. The cost of these works came to 3 lakhs more than what had been paid before. We have been asking for that money and 2½ lakhs more to finish the work and to equip the buildings for use. It is a matter of regret that the Government have not been able to give us that additional money all these four years, to enable us to complete and finish these projects and, as a result, the partly constructed hostel is still lying unoccupied because we have not been able to complete and finish it, because we have not the money for it. Twice at my request committees of Government of India had been sent to the University, trying to help and decide what aid should be given to the University. This matter was pointed out to them. They voiced a doubt,—not that they were of that opinion—but they voiced a doubt as to whether in these days of co-education it was desirable that an institution in which only 200 or 300 girls were there, should be maintained at so much cost, and whether it would not be better to put all those girls in the other colleges of the University and close down this college. The University opposed that idea and pointed out the need of the institution and they agreed with the University authorities. It is therefore, Sir, not a matter for the University authorities; it is for the Government to help us to make that institution grow. Our girl students are living in great difficulty of accommodation and facilities. If we had more accommodation we would have a very much larger number of girls in the college and the hostel from all over India. But it does not lie in our hands. It is for the Government to do the needful in the matter. That is with regard to my sister's query.

The Benares Hindu University received that enthusiastic support from all over the country and has tried to go on with its work in the best manner that it could, in spite of the handicaps and hardships which it had to pass through. I will mention, Sir, that some time ago, at a Conference, of technicians and other educationists, a very high placed dignitary of the country expressed the opinion that one shuddered to think what the condition of things in this country would have been in the matter of technical manpower on our attaining independence if the Founder of the Benares Hindu University had not had the foresight and vision to start 30 years ago the Benares Hindu University, the students trained wherein supplied the required personnel for the country almost from one end to the other.

12 NOON

The Benares Hindu University has been playing its humble part. It has a history and a tradition. In the twenty five years that it had to pass through during the time of the British rule in this country, there was no difficulty, there was no hardship, there was no obstacle, which was not placed in its way. Almost every day, the University was faced with problems which would either have resulted in its bowing down on its knees before the lords of the day and ceasing to be what it was, or sticking out and braving the wrath of the Government. It redounds to the credit and the glory of this country and of the Benares Hindu University and of all those who were in charge of guiding its affairs—I need not give their names, they have all been illustrious names—that they steered clear of these difficulties and saw to it that the University grew and prospered or at least continued without in any way bowing down to anything which was not in the interest of the country. It maintained its independence; and the part that its students and teachers played in every one of the national movements, in every phase of the freedom movement is writ in letters of gold in the hearts of all. That has been the tradition of the Benares Hindu University. This University has been going on successfully and well. It attracts students and teachers not only from all over India but also from practically all parts of the world. The Government of India have during the past three years helped the Benares Hindu University more liberally than before, and I wish here, Sir, to record the grateful thanks of all those connected with this University towards them for all that help.

The Benares Hindu University has difficulties as any other institution has, and in spite of all the efforts and I am glad to say, successful efforts, that have been made there, in spite of all the improvements which those who are concerned with it have tried to

[Pandit Malaviya]

bring about, nobody can deny and nobody can gainsay that room for improvment will always exist everywhere. But I wish to say one or two things. It has been said very often that in the universities of today difficulties are experienced with regard to this and with regard to that. A great deal of talk goes on about discipline among students. In the Benares University, as anywhere else, there are young men—thousands of them. And young men will sometimes act as young men alone can act, and not as elderly or experienced men will. But the discipline in the Benares Hindu University, Sir, has been as good—I am glad to be able to say it—as discipline anywhere else in the world in any institution can be. The students of the Benares Hindu University, as, I believe, also the students everywhere, are good at heart. They are clean at heart. But they are naturally easily carried away. During the last 25 years political leaders have been haranguing them. I was one of the students who was harangued and who responded to it. And times without number we gave up our studies, we gave up all things and we agitated, courted imprisonment, and went to jail, broke laws and did all that. Those were days when those things were called for. Nobody wants that now. But the habit of 25 years sticks and it will take time for the habit to disappear. Time has now come when the students must apply themselves wholeheartedly and entirely to their work in order to develop their ability and in order to be fully trained as men who will be able to take up the leadership of society in their due time. And that is coming. The students as a whole, are good and I have every faith and hope, from my experience of the students of the Benares Hindu University, that there is nothing to worry about and nothing to complain.

Mention was made of some complaints of the students. If I may say it in one sentence, a student of the Benares Hindu University who was rusticated from there three years ago and who belongs to a political party which I shall not name, which is out to make a splash, went recently to the University and spread round the word that a petition was being sent to Government for asking for certain things. And four or five thousand signatures were put on it and I have received information that most of the students did not even care to know what the petition was, did not know what it actually contained and that in many cases one student signed as many as fifty or even more students' names. I do not blame the students. As I said, students can be easily misled. We must tell them the right thing. I do not wish it to be understood from what has been said of the students of the Benares Hindu University that they are not disciplined, that they are not devoted to their work. I say emphatically that they are as good as if not better than any could be. As hon. Members of this House probably had an opportunity to see, a large number of them, nearly a thousand of them, came here last year while the Parliament was in session; they came in continuous batches of fifty each, and sat in the galleries,—some 800 students—saw the sitting of Parliament on one single day and went away without as much as a murmur or a foot noise! We should be proud of such boys!

The teachers of the Benares Hindu University also have been labouring hard. They have been writing and saying that they should be represented in these university bodies, and that they should have certain other rights. Well, it has not been possible to do all that in this Act. It is said the teachers are not doing their bit. But I say that if the teachers are not able to devote all the attention that they should do their work today it is not their fault alone. Is it conceivable that a middle-class family to which the teachers belong, should be able to make both ends meet with their present emoluments, assuming that an average family of a teacher consists of five persons? Is it possible to imagine that a family such as this should be able to live on Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per month? If these are the people in whose hands we are leaving the life and the development of our youth, of the future citizens of this land; is it reasonable to expect them to do well on this pittance? The need is that the teachers should be better paid. The teachers should be able to live a life, not of luxury, but certainly a life which is free from want, and free from privation. Then we can expect the teachers to devote themselves more than they do now, to their task. That, is my regret. Even more than the students, no doubt, it is the teachers who must improve, who must devote themselves more earnestly to their duties, even as our esteemed and able friend Pandit Kunzru said in his presidential address at the Teachers Convention recently at Lucknow. We must ask them to do that and we must provide better facilities for them. These two things are essential.

Changes in the constitution of the University on healthy lines are good and will help. But along with that the real atmosphere and the real environment must grow in which the students and teachers may devote themselves entirely to their work. I will not refer to the tutorial system. It is the very life breath of a proper system of education. The Benares Hindu University will not be able to achieve even one-tenth of what it has, unless we have the tutorial system there. I hope we shall be able to have the necessary financial help to enable us to introduce it without delay.

There are many similar things which I hope it will be possible for the University to accomplish with the help which it will receive from the Government. I say from the Government for a very definite reason. I have said that the movement of the Benares Hindu University has been the biggest in the history of India on the non-official side. Then why do I want the Government to give it so much money today? I want this because times have changed, and circumstances have changed, and situations have changed and it is not possible for us or anybody to expect that private charity now, which we could in the past. And therefore, more and more, we have to depend upon the Government of the day for that purpose. Some friends in this House have remarked that large sums of money are being given to these universities. My esteemed friend and brother Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University has rightly said that the amount which is being given—let there be no illusion about it in any mind—is a mere pittance compared to what it should be and to what it is in the Universities in other countries.

I will not go into the details of that because this House has no time now. If the Benares Hindu University is to function on a basis of even the minimum efficiency, the grant that it is receiving from the Government should at least be trebled, if not more.

Dr. M. M. Das: Does he mean to say that the Vice Chancellor's expenses should be trebled?

Pandit Malaviya: I will come to my hon. friend presently. At least with regard to the universities, which deal with the intellect of the future of this land, I should make a very humble appeal to Members, that they should not confuse their personal like or dislike of anyone with the question of the education in the universities. Dr. M. M. Das here and Dr. R. U. Singh in his minute have referred to the expenditure of the Vice-Chancellor's office of the Benares Hindu University. I have got the latter's minute before me. Members will see that there are two columns for the same year. One is the budget provision and the other is the actual amount spent during that period. As against the budget provision mentioned in one column, in another column is mentioned the much lower figure which is the amount spent. How reasonable and fair it is to mention the higher amount as expenditure knowing that the actual expenditure was the much lower amount, is a matter which I will leave to Members to judge.

There is another point which I should like to mention. The Benares Hindu University is a huge institution. It has 8,000 students on its rolls and another 2,000 in its school, altogether making 10,000 students. There are a thousands members of the staff, of whom nearly 500 are teachers. There is an army of nearly 1,500 peons etc. making a total of about 2,500 employees in the University. The total monthly salary bill of the University comes to about 2-3/4 lakhs. If an institution which has a monthly salary bill of nearly 3 lakhs spends 40, 44 or 64 thousands in the year on its Vice-Chancellor's office, the proportion works out, if I may respectfully submit, to much less than what is spent on the administrative offices of the Vice-Chancellors of the neighbouring universities. I make a present of that fact to my friend, though I do not know if it will have any effect. I will leave alone the personal aspect of the Vice-Chancellor, because it is gladly open to any Member who desires to find out how much salary the Vice-Chancellor has taken or how much he has not taken. That is a personal matter which I do not want to go into. I only wish to submit that because of any personal feeling in any matter, we should not mislead the world which may affect a public institution that serves the interests of all people throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry for the remark that the hon. Member has made and I object to it. I did not make any personal reflection on him.....

Pandit Malaviya: My friend has had his say and may kindly let me go on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a personal explanation that he never meant any personal reference to the hon. Member.

Pandit Malaviya: I accept it then. I may mention for the information of the House that the budget provision

[Pandit Malaviya]

mention in one column is 55 thousand but the actual expenditure of the year viz., 44,000 is mentioned by its side. I do not want to go into that any more. As I said the percentage of the actual expenditure on the Vice-Chancellor's office at the Benares Hindu University is lower than the proportion in the neighbouring universities and that I believe should be considered satisfactory enough. Hon. Members could certainly not ignore which of the two was the real figure instead of doing such wishful thinking.

I shall now come to the university itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are not going into the general question of the administration of the university. Today the House intends to take up the Aligarh University Bill also.....

مولانا آزاد : علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی بل ابھی باقی ہے - اسے ایک بجے سے پہلے ختم کرنا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** The Aligarh University Bill still remains. That is to be finished before 1 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Select Committee went into both the Bills together. Therefore at the outset I suggested that we might have a general discussion on both the Bills so that we might finish them early. However interesting the genesis of the Benares University might be it does not have any relation to the Bill before us.

Pandit Malaviya: I have practically finished. The House took two days on the general debate on the Bill out of which I had not taken a minute. I will finish very soon.

The Beneras University has its own needs and its own requirements. It is not merely an individual institution but one of the great universities of the land in which we have people from every part of the land, in which students and members of the staff have been taken from every caste and community of the country from the very beginning and where students are admitted without distinction or discrimination.....

An Hon. Member: Since when?

Pandit Malaviya: From the beginning and also now.

Dr. M. M. Das: It is wrong. The hon. Labour Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, was a student of the university and was driven out from the hostel because the servants there refused to clean his utensils.

مولانا آزاد : اب ایسی حالت نہیں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** The condition is not so now]

Pandit Malaviya: I am reminded of the book called "Mother India" by Catherine Mayo. I would request Members not to lose their sense of proportion. The Benares University is a part of India and anything which happens in India can happen in the university also. The question is whether the policy of those who are running the institution is the correct one. The policy of the university from the very beginning has been this: that everybody from every nook and corner of India, without any discrimination or differentiation is admitted to the university. Anybody who wishes to see things for himself and does not want merely to believe what he wishes to, is welcome to the university to find out for himself. They will see that the university has truly an all India character where all people from different parts of India are living together and learning happily.

That great institution requires many things. I am very glad this Bill is being passed. For the last four years I had been pressing the Government of India, from the time when Mr. Narahari Rao was the Finance Secretary, that the annual accounts of the university should be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General. I am very glad that that request has now been accepted and we have made a provision in this Bill to that effect. Since that time I have also asked that they should send to the university one or two officers of the Finance Ministry for a month or two so that they could organise the accounts section of the university in such a manner that it should work in a foolproof and faultless way. I hope the Government will be able to help us do that also. Personally, I was not against the amendment which was moved by Dr. Mono Mohan Das; I did not vote on it; because my view is that the more scrutiny there can be about the affairs of the Benares Hindu University and about the details of its working, the better will it be for the Benares Hindu University. I do not claim that any institution or any individual can be

absolutely faultless or perfect; it is not impossible that somewhere, some day, some mistakes may be committed. But it will be for the best that that mistake should be known so that those who commit that mistake, if they do it inadvertently and unintentionally, should benefit from its knowledge, for the future, and, if committed intentionally, should be hauled up for it.

I wish to submit that there are two ways of approaching the question of Universities: one is the way of approaching them from the narrow point of view of a man who wants to dole out some money and to get a return for it then and there, and the other is to deal with them in the manner which my friend, Dr. Zakir Husain mentioned yesterday, that is, if we want centres of higher learning and higher education to grow up in this country; if we want Central Universities to grow up of which we shall feel proud, which will be in keeping with the dignity of our great country, then, Sir, we must have the same great and large-minded vision about them which have enabled them to grow up in other countries to the places of honour and utility which the great Universities of the world occupy today. It will not do to tackle their problem with any narrow-mindedness, from a point of view of suspicion and of ever-continuing interference. Universities are meant to do some good work. It is true that at some places there may have been some difficulties, that faults might have crept in somewhere; a great deal has been said about teacher politicians and all that; but, this Bill, I am sure, will help us to improve all that and I have no doubt that as a result of this Universities will function better than they have done till now.

But, having given them a good constitution of that nature which we believe will enable them to run on healthy lines we must leave them entirely alone! I do not say this about the Benares Hindu University only, nor because I happen to be connected with it, but I say it with regard to all Universities and for all time. If the future of this country, if the future of our great community, is to run on the lines of progress and improvement, then these Universities must be the power houses from which the guidance, from which the light, from which the motive power for improvement and progress should continuously be supplied to society. If these Universities are made, so to say, manufactories or industrial concerns where we put in so much money to get out so much return, it will be an evil day for the future of this land. Higher education has its own value. It helps to improve the whole standard of society. I hope nobody will forget that aspect of things. Nobody will grudge the amount that is given to the Universities because upon that depends the future of the whole nation. I hope nobody will ignore what is done in other countries about their Universities. I hope, Sir, that the passing of this Bill here today will herald a new era where at least the Central Universities of this country, will be dealt with more sympathetically, more liberally, more generously and more helpfully than heretofore; where they will be enabled to get over their day to day difficulties, their day to day handicaps, their day to day wants and will thus be enabled to function as the temples and centres of learning in any free country should, so that their alumni might become the walking centres of light, learning, enlightenment and progress and may supply the needed leadership to this country without which it can never go towards its goal. In that hope I heartily support the motion of the hon. Minister and trust that by passing this Bill we will enable the great Benares Hindu University to grow greater and better than ever before and to fulfil the great noble and patriotic purpose for which it was founded by its great and Noble Founder!

Shrimati Durgabai: I rise to speak for a few minutes because it is an occasion which I do not want to miss to pay a glowing tribute to the founder of this University, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I know I am speaking to a House which is not in a mood to listen to speeches any more, but still I consider it is my duty to pay on this occasion this glowing tribute. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the founder, stood for great ideals and what he preached he practised, what he practised he preached. Therefore, his name and his work attracted both students and staff from all corners of India if not from beyond India also. It is no exaggeration to say this; I had the proud privilege of belonging to that University as a student in his time and it will be no exaggeration if I were to say that there was no complaint in his time of any kind, either that the University has been tending towards provincialism or lacking in the absorption of talent from all corners of India. But now, whether we admit it or not, there are certain things like that which we will have to take note of. The successors of the revered Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji will keep this in mind.....

Pandit Malaviya: Certainly.

Shrimati Durgabai: It is only then that it will not be said that once upon a time it was a glorious institution.

Pandit Malaviya: Certainly.

Shrimati Durgabai: Let it be said that today also it is the same glorious institution. I would urge upon the successors, now and hereafter to come, to go in the footsteps of the late founder. I am very thankful to the hon. Minister for having given various assurances with regard to the special provisions to be made, and the Vice-Chancellor who is present here has doubly assured me with regard to that. But I would urge upon him that it should be his endeavour to see that this charge or this rumour or complaint that the University is tending towards.....

Pandit Malaviya: We should not go merely by rumours.

Shrimati Durgabai: No, the complaint is there.....

Pandit Malaviya: If we go by rumours we will be encouraging more rumours.

Shrimati Durgabai: The complaint is there: with regard to the introduction of Hindi in the University there is this fear in the Southern part of India that Hindi is going to be brought in immediately though the Constitution has given fifteen years.....

Pandit Malaviya: It is not so.

Shrimati Durgabai: I will be very happy if it is not so. Let the complaint be unfounded—I wish it is unfounded—but if it has any basis I would urge upon the hon. Vice-Chancellor and also on the hon. Minister who has taken upon himself the entire responsibility of placing these Universities on a very sound foundation to maintain the all-India character of these Universities. I hope that the talent will not be confined only to the provincial field but extended to the all-India field. Also with regard to introduction of Hindi I hope they would be large-hearted and give ample scope to non-Hindi people also to gradually progress and improve and come in line.

Pandit Malaviya: May I say that if rumours are heard, it should be found out whether they are incorrect or correct, and if they are found incorrect it is no use referring to them because that will encourage more rumours and if we encourage rumours there will be no end to them. I have categorically said that these things do not exist, that today recruitment is made, even on stricter basis, by merit without any distinction of any person coming from one place or another; today it is done entirely on the advice of experts appointed from outside as was recommended by the University Commission, indeed we started doing this ourselves even before the University Commission Report. Similarly about Hindi. So, if these rumours are heard and if we go on repeating them and saying that we believe that it is not so and we hope it will not be so, then rumours will only be encouraged.

Shrimati Durgabai: The Vice-Chancellor need not be so touchy if the rumours are really unfounded.

Now, with regard to the assurances that I have asked, I owe a word of explanation. I asked for them because I found a tendency not in the direction of progress but in the direction backwards. Although I do not stand for any special privileges, I am bound to say that in anything concerning women or their rights, the progress is very slow, if not going backwards. I shall illustrate my point with one or two examples. There is some kind of hesitation in providing opportunities for women with regard to private study at home and appearing privately for various University examinations. An agitation is going on against this facility which is now extended to women. Secondly, distinctions are made in the appointment of teachers and staff in the Universities as between married women and unmarried women and between women and men. The hon. Education Minister is well aware of what has been done in the Delhi University by an Ordinance. I am thankful to him and his Secretariat for giving a warning to the Vice-Chancellor of the University to see that the Ordinance is withdrawn and will not have any effect. Only last week we have seen in the papers a Calcutta High Court decision in the matter of a girl's application that she was not allowed to sit in the bench along with the boys. Should these matters go to the court? Therefore, I only wish to say that the two learned Vice-Chancellors who are here will see that such kind of distinctions or discriminations are not permitted and they will endeavour to maintain the all-India character of these Universities. The Centre is taking so many powers. Let them take all powers, but they must be exercised in the right direction. If that is done, the House will readily give its co-operation and support.

With these words, I conclude.

Shrimati Jayashri *rose*—

مولانا آزاد - اس کا فیصلہ کیا جائے
کہ ایک بچے تک ممنوع پوری
کارروائی ختم کرنی ہے۔

ایک طرف ہم خواہشمند ہیں کہ سیشن ۶ اکتوبر کو ختم ہو - لیکن دوسری طرف ، مجھے معاف کیا جائے اگر میں یہ کہوں کہ ہمیں وقت کی کمی کا کوئی احساس نہیں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Let it be decided that the discussions are to be completed by 1 P.M. On one hand we are eager to finish the session on 6th October, but, excuse me when I say that, on the other none of us feels about the shortage of time at our disposal.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may speak on the other Bill. After all, the provisions are alike. I shall now call upon the hon. Minister.

مولانا آزاد - مجھے اب اور کچھ نہیں کہنا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** I have nothing more to say.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

مولانا آزاد - میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی ایمنڈمنٹ بل جس طرح کہ سلیکٹ کمیٹی نے پیش کیا ہے اس پر غور کیا جائے -

The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10-A.—*(Insertion of new section)*

مولانا آزاد - صرف دو ایمنڈمنٹ ہیں - ایک ۱۰ اے کلاز کو نکالنے کے بارے میں ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** There are only two amendments, the first one is about the omission of clause 10(a)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negatived.

Clauses 11 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I put the other clauses, there is an amendment by Col. Zaidi relating to new clause 16A.

New Clause 16A.

Dr. Zakir Hussain (Uttar Pradesh): With your permission, Sir, I beg to move the amendment standing in the name of Col. Zaidi:

In page 5, after line 2, insert:

"16*A. Amendment of section 26, Act XL of* 1920.—In section 26 of the principal Act after the word 'duties' the words 'of the Finance Committee and the Faculties and' shall be inserted."

This is a formal amendment. Among the authorities of the Universities the Finance Committee and the Faculties are mentioned but their duties are not mentioned. I therefore move this amendment.

مولانا آزاد - میں اسے ملظور کرتا ہوں -

[**Maulana Azad:** I accept it.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"16*A. Amendment of section 26, Act XL of* 1920.—In section 26 of the principal Act after the word 'duties' the words 'of the Finance Committee and the Faculties and' shall be inserted."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 16A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

مولانا آزاد - میں تحریک کرتا ہوں کہ یہ بل جیسا کہ ایمنڈ کیا گیا ہے پاس کیا جائے -

[**Maulana Azad**: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Before I allow hon. Members to speak on the motion, may I consult the House in regard to the timings proposed? Yesterday I said that we might sit from 9 to 1.15 and reassemble at 3.30 and go on till 6.30. It is felt that the lunch interval is a little short and if the House agrees we may rise at 1.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, we shall meet from 9 to 1 in the morning and 3.30 to 6.30 in the afternoon. At present, the coming Saturday is without a sitting, but on account of the exigencies of public and so many Bills pending, it is suggested by Government that we may sit on Saturday also. I propose having a sitting on Saturday with this modification that we will have only a morning session on Saturday and not sit in the afternoon. We are a little over-worked. The House will therefore only sit from 9 in the morning to 1 in the afternoon on Saturday.

Shri Shiva Rao (Madras): Will there be a sitting on the 2nd of October?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Second of October is a holiday. No business has been fixed and no business will be fixed for that day.

As regards the work on Saturday, the 29th September, the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Punjab and the Government of India will be taken up on that day. The Report of the Planning Commission will be taken up for consideration on Friday, the 5th October.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): I take it that the discussion on my motion stands fixed at 6 o'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Discussion on the motion by Mr. Sidhva will start at 6 o'clock and will be carried on till 6.30.

Shri Jayashri (Bombay): I am not going to make a very lengthy speech, except to say that I welcome this measure, particularly the provisions enabling private women students to continue their studies. I only request that the provisions of the Bill may be given effect to and may be included in statutes and ordinances.

مولانا آزاد - ضرور ایسا ہی کیا جائے گا -

[**Maulana Azad**: It will surely be done so.]

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Shri Biswanath Das (Orissa): It is with a sense of regret that I stand to speak today. I know that speeches at this stage are least welcome, for the House is impatient, as also the Treasury Benches. Therefore, a long speech on this occasion would be nothing but an infliction.

Even with that feeling, I would like to have a brief say on this important issue. The two Bills, have been piloted by one of the greatest orientalists of India and supported by two other equally eminent orientalists. A very humble fry I am compared to those eminent scholars and *sadhakas*. But I feel it my duty to record my protest for the way in which higher education in this country is being shaped. As a student of *puranas, Ithihasas* and ancient *shastras*, I feel that this is not the way that our universities have to develop in this country. Just consider the amount of freedom and autonomy enjoyed by the Universities in the days of Mahabharata and Ramayana. Even kings had no hand in the administration of the Universities. Even the emperor when he visited the University, did it as an ordinary scholar. Therefore, I judge the value of these measures from two points of view: firstly how far we have been able to restore that freedom which is so essential and necessary to revive and rejuvenate free thinking and secondly how far we are able to create conditions to carry on research and revive the past glory of the great institutions of our country. Judged from these points of view, I find that there is very little in these two Bills to encourage

me, much less to enthuse me. In regard to the first, that is autonomy of Universities, you cannot have abstract freedom of thought inculcated in the students unless you engender freedom in the University. Now look at the Bill. You have got the Visitor; you have got any number of authorities. The President goes there as the Visitor; the Governor of Uttar Pradesh also comes in.

مولانا آزاد - لیکن اُسے کوئی پاور نہیں دیا گیا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad**: But without any power.]

Shri Biswanath Das: But he has his functions and they are limitations on the autonomy of the Universities. Considered from this point of view, I claim, Sir, that both these Acts do not keep in view the ideal of freedom of thought and the freedom which the universities of my country, of this unfortunate land, enjoyed in days of yore. Therefore to me these two Bills come as a shocking surprise.

Secondly, what is it that we are going to do. Research. But what kind of research? You are going to play a second role to the great university institutions of the west. What we should aim at is to see whether these great institutions can be utilised to carry on research in subjects which will be useful to the people of this country. Unfortunately very little has been done in this respect and I would beg of the hon. the Education Minister as also the Health Minister to see that these great universities which were intended for a specific and specified purpose, namely the revival of Indian culture, are utilised for the maximum benefit of the people of this country.

Today what is the position? The health of the people is very poor and the system of treatment by indigenous systems of medicine is in the hands of quacks. What have you done? Is it not the responsibility and the duty of this Government to see that our ancient systems are revived and research is carried on in those directions, so that treatment is accorded not only to human beings but also to your cattle which are so necessary for agriculture? Something was being done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. But they have very little funds. Cattle treatment is a very special thing. You cannot utilise the western system to meet our needs of a poor agriculture. It should be the concern of these Universities to see that research work is being carried on in these directions.

Take meteorology. You are spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees on meteorology—on the western system of meteorology. It has its uses, for our planes, shipping and the like. But how far is it useful to the production of raw materials in your country of which your country is so short? What have you done about *panji* and *ganit jyotish* that are being utilised by the people to know when the seasonal rains are coming? Today the position is that the Government goes one way and the country and the people go the other way.

Therefore my appeal to the hon. the Education Minister and the two illustrious luminaries of oriental culture, the talented Vice-Chancellors of the Benares University and the Aligarh University is to see that research is being taken up in these Universities in our own ancient systems of these sciences and also in various other sciences. I appeal to the Government that no time should be spared in this respect, for no useful purpose would be served merely by having semi-officialised Universities unless you sink a few crores of rupees to revive our own ancient systems which are effective and useful and which are the systems in which your people have confidence. Unless and until this is done all your efforts in pursuing the western systems, where researches are being carried out, will be of no use, for you will be playing a secondary role.

My hon. friend the talented Vice-Chancellor of the Benares University paid a glowing tribute to the Government for giving some money to be utilised for steel and cement. That is the last part of the activity in any University for which money should be spent. The purpose for which the money has to be spent is something higher, something nobler and something which is necessary for the people of this country.

Therefore I would appeal to the hon. the Education Minister who is not only a great oriental scholar but who has set a very high example to himself by always talking in the oriental language so as to make others bow down before him, to pursue this a little further and to give a lead in this matter which is so necessary and desirable.

With these words I plead for the independence of these Universities as also for the utilisation of these Universities for ends that are greater, nobler and more useful than what they have been.

One thing more, about the Statutes. My apprehension is that everything is

[Shri Biswanath Das]

left to Statutes and very little of freedom is left. I plead before the Government that the Universities should be given greater freedom.

مولانا آزاد - نہیں جناب - میں
اس وقت تقریر کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں
سمجھتا - اب اس بل کو پاس کیا
جائے -

[**Maulana Azad**: No Sir, I do not think it necessary to make any speech at this time. The Bill should now be passed.]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Employees' State Insurance Act was passed in April, 1948. This was the first measure on social security in the country, and the administrative arrangements involved were considerable. Necessary statutory bodies were set up soon after the Act was passed and a programme for phased implementation of the scheme was decided upon by the Corporation.

On the eve of the implementation of the scheme in Delhi and Kanpur in June last year, the employers at Kanpur represented to the U.P. Government that the introduction of the scheme at Kanpur would impose a competitive handicap on industry in that place. The force of this argument was recognized by the Central Government and ways and means to meet this difficulty were explored. It was considered that the best way to meet this objection without affecting the phased implementation of the scheme would be to distribute the employers' contribution from the scheme areas among employers all over the country in an equitable manner. Levy of contribution from employers outside the scheme area is not covered by the provisions of the original Act and therefore this amending Bill was introduced in the last session of the Parliament.

The main purpose of the Bill is to equalise the burden on all employers before the scheme is introduced all over the country. The Bill does not affect the rights and liabilities of the employees who will pay the contributions and receive the benefits. No employee outside the scheme area is liable to make any payment. Employers all over India will pay special contributions as provided in clause 20 of the amending Bill and such contributions in scheme areas will be in lieu of contributions which would have been payable under Schedule I to the Act.

One point needs specific mention in this connection. There will be two rates at any one time till the scheme is implemented throughout the country, one for the scheme area and one for elsewhere. The rate shall be higher for employers to whose employees the benefits of the Act will become available than for other employers. This has to be so since the employers whose employees get benefits under the Act will be relieved of the liabilities under the Workmen's Compensation and the Maternity Benefit Acts, while these liabilities will continue on other employers. Taking into consideration these points, it is contemplated that the initial rates might be three-fourth per cent. of the wage roll throughout the country with an additional half per cent. for employers in Delhi and Kanpur where the scheme would first apply. It will be necessary to change the rates when benefit provisions are extended to other places. The Bill seeks to empower the Central Government to fix the rates and vary them from time to time. In order to prevent anomalies arising of exemptions being granted by different authorities, the power to exempt from the provisions of employers' special contribution is being given to the Central Government alone.

The amending Bill provides for certain other amendments. Opportunity has been taken to make certain changes in the original Act which have been found very necessary or desirable. It seeks to extend the scope of the original Act to Part B States and as a corollary to give representation to these States on the various bodies set up under the Act. The original Act provides for a flat rate of twelve annas per day as maternity benefit. Maternity benefit in States is generally related to wages. Wages of women are now considerably higher than what they were when the original Act was passed. It is considered desirable to allow higher rates where the wages are very

much higher. The amending Bill will make the maternity benefit payable at Re. 0-12-0 per day or at the rate of sickness benefit, whichever is higher. The sickness benefit rate is approximately 7/12th of the wages.

1 P.M.

Other changes are either formal or clarificatory in character. They deal with such matters as cessation of membership on loss of representative character, doing away with previous publications of some regulations, delegation of powers of the Corporation and the Standing Committee, maintenance of certain registers and submission of returns. These changes remove certain defects and doubts and will make for smoother working of the Act.

As the House is aware, the implementation of this Act has had a chequered career and if the Bill is passed, we will be able to implement it in a few places. With these words, I commend my motion for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Three of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-three Minutes Past Three of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Lakshmanan (Travancore-Cochin): On a point of order, Sir, there is no quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. There is a sufficiently long interval between 1 o'clock and 3.30: nearly two and a half hours. Hon. Members who want to go away for Dusserah must finish the work. Otherwise, it may not be possible.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): Some have gone to Pusa; there is a function arranged by Mr. Munshi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid we will have to ask hon. Ministers not to arrange for functions and extend invitations to hon. Members during the session. Why should they take the Members to Pusa when the House is sitting here?

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I have an amendment for this motion of the hon. Minister. I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the last day of the first week of the next session of Parliament."

My purpose in moving this amendment is this. This Bill involves practically a question of putting a new taxation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was notice of this motion given?

Shri A. C. Guha: Notice was given last session. This morning I have again given notice.

Shri Sidhva: We have no notice.

Shri A. C. Guha: It was there in the last session. Then, the amendment lapsed. This morning I have again given notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has been there in the Order Paper for some time now. The hon. Member ought to have given notice earlier. Unless the hon. Minister agrees to this amendment, I am not going to waive notice.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not agree.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, the hon. Member cannot move his amendment.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then, am I allowed to say something?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Oh yes. But, what is the use of saying anything. What I would say is this.

Shri A. C. Guha: The result would have been the same; after all, I would have to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can speak on the clauses.

Shri A. C. Guha: It would not be proper to speak on the clauses. There will be some general remarks to be made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. But, the hon. Member may reserve all that for the Third Reading. Let us get through the Bill. I will make the Third Reading the Second Reading. Has the hon. Minister got to say anything in reply?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 29 were added to the Bill

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri A. C. Guha: That such an important measure like this is being passed in this way.....

Shri Sidhva: There is no amendment.

Shri A. C. Guha:.....does no credit either to the Government or to this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is a perfect Bill, why should there be quarrel over that?

Shri A. C. Guha: In 1948, the original Bill was passed and then the Corporation was set up in October 1948. During the remaining six months in that financial year, we spent about Rs. 82,000. In the financial year ending March 31, 1950, the expenditure on that Corporation was about 15 lakhs. I do not know what is the amount that is going to be spent in the year ending March 31, 1952. So long, there has been practically nothing done. I am told the Corporation has purchased and occupied a building at Bombay. They have been trying to get some accomodation in Delhi; but the Accommodation Advisory Committee of the Government of India have refused to give them accommodation here. So, they have purchased a building at Bombay. There is a Standing Committee and there is a General Purposes Committee. There are so many other committees. But nothing has as yet been done to give any benefit to any one. What is the scheme envisaged in this Bill? It is a taxation Bill and taxation without any return in form of service or goods. It is open to the Government to levy a special contribution up to 5 per cent. of the wage bills of all the industries of India for meeting the expenditure under this measure. Of course, the Minister has told the House that they will not levy this maximum tax and that they would be content to levy only about 3/4 per cent. or 1 per cent. of the wage bill or something like that. But the provision is there for leving up to 5 per cent. of the wage bill. And the benefit from such a levy will go only to employees in Delhi and Kanpur while the employees at other places in India will have to pay for this, without their workers getting any benefit out of it. Therefore, this Bill I am not going to welcome.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Discrimination?

Shri A. C. Guha: Certainly, it is discrimination, for you are going to be taxed without getting any benefit out of it.

Shri Sondhi: But your brothers are getting the benefit all right.

Shri A. C. Guha: Of course it will be said that it is a pilot scheme; and I can understand a pilot scheme being worked out for which the whole nation is being made to pay. But even in such a case, the payments should not be collected from all the industries as such. Even in a pilot scheme started for the benefit of labourers, the Government can pay the amount for that experiment instead of making the industries pay this amount. The amount which the Government is going to collect now will be about Rs. 1,50 lakhs; and if the total amount is levied it will come nearly Rs. 9 crores. I would like the House to see the implications of this measure. Of course it is now no use my appealing to the House for it is already the third-reading stage for the Bill. But one thing I might mention here. We have seen in the case of many autonomous bodies that the Government have little control over the expenditure incurred by those bodies and the Auditor-General also has not got the necessary control over their expenditure. For the fund of this body we find the auditor to be appointed by the Central Government has not yet been appointed. I do not know the latest position, for I am basing my remarks on the report from the Ministry which I received some time back. I would like to learn that the Government will have full control over the funds that will be collected and that the full information will be shown in the budget every year.

With these words, Sir, I record my misapprehensions about this measure. I feel that some of the benefits that are going to be conferred by this Bill are already there in some of the other labour legislations, for instance the Factories Act. Provisions for medical aid in having compulsory obligation for factories to engage certified surgeons are already there in such Acts, as also for maternity benefit and accident compensations. There is necessity for having provisions for housing, for having compulsory provident fund schemes etc. But even if these things do not exist in some industries, Government can make provisions for starting such facilities for labour. Government could have taken up these items individually, without spending so much money on overhead charges

as they have done now. In about two years they have spent about Rs. 30 lakhs most of which has gone for overhead charges, without bringing any benefit to the labourers.

These are some of the observations that I wanted to make about this Bill. I am not happy about this Bill and the manner in which it is being passed by this House. That simply shows that it has not received sufficient attention in this House.

Shri B. K. P. Sinha (Bihar): I congratulate the hon. Minister of Labour on his good luck and this House on its record achievement. I support the motion that this Bill be passed as it is without changing even a coma or full-stop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I find that none of the amendments tabled by Mr. Gupta are of any substance. If they had been amendments of substance, the matter would have been different. But I have looked into them and find that they are not of substance. This one here for circulation is of a dilatory nature. There is no amendment of substance. And we must not give the impression to any one that we are passing this Bill without proper care and attention. There is no harm in passing a Bill soon. It is not necessary that there should be a fight over every Bill. Hon. Members also should be anxious to avoid creating such an impression either inside the House or outside, that we are rushing this Bill through. We may sit here for days together without talking about the Bill. But that is no good. Why should we wait here, just because a Bill has to be passed? There is nothing in this Bill to which exception is taken either inside or outside the House.

Shri Rathnaswamy (Madras): But, Sir, some time should be given to us to devote our minds to the measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly, but this measure has been on the order paper for some time now, for about five weeks, if I mistake not. And it is common knowledge that it is not every hon. Member who can be thorough and ready with every Bill. Those hon. Members who take interest in particular Bills should devote their attention to those Bills and get ready. And as I said, this Bill has been on the order paper now for about five weeks. It is not as if it has taken hon. Members by surprise.

Shri A. C. Guha: But none of the hon. Members who are supposed to represent labour are present here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will only give a commission to the hon. Members to fetch them.

श्री भक्त : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कोई लम्बी बहस करने के लिये खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूं। लेकिन हमारे मित्र भाई गुहाजी ने जो कुछ आलोचना की है उस का थोड़ा सा जवाब देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बिल एक तरह से बहुत देरी से पास हो रहा है। इस बिल को बहुत जल्दी आना चाहिये था। इस बिल का जो पहले १९४८ में मकसद था वह भी हम पूरा नहीं कर पाये। क्योंकि उस समय मिल मालिकों की तरफ़ से कई उलझनें पैदा हुईं और उन्होंने अड़चनें डालीं। उस में एक अड़चन यह थी कि कानपुर और दिल्ली वालों ने यह कहा कि हमारे यहां यह क्यों लागू करते हो और हमारे यहां यह टैक्स (Tax) क्यों बढ़ा रहे हो। अगर हमारे यहां यह टैक्स डालोगे तो बम्बई अहमदाबाद वग़ैरह से हम व्यौपार आदि में पीछे रहेंगे। जब इस चीज़ को हमारी लेबर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी (Labour Standing Committee) के सामने लाया गया था तो हम को यह बीच का रास्ता निकालना पड़ा और जो बीच का रास्ता निकला है वही यह बिल है।

यह हमारे सामने कोई ऐसी नयी बात नहीं है कि जिस पर कोई लम्बी बहस होनी चाहिये या जिस के ऊपर बहुत ग़ौर होना चाहिये और जिन को बहस करनी थी उन को इस के लिये संशोधन पेश करने थे। यह नहीं है कि यह बिल आज ही नया नया आ रहा है, कई दिनों से यह बिल हमारे सामने है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि आज भी मिल मालिक वग़ैरह इस के ऊपर ऐतराज़ करेंगे और कहेंगे कि हमारे ऊपर यह बोझ क्यों डाल रहे हो, हम एक तरफ़ तो मैटरनिटी बेनीफ़िट (maternity benefit) वग़ैरह का लाभ दे रहे हैं और फिर दूसरी तरफ़ यह टैक्स हमारे ऊपर

[श्री भट्ट]

क्यों डाल रहे हो। यह चीज वह कहेंगे। लेकिन क्या करें, और कोई रास्ता नहीं था। यही रास्ता निकला है। हम इस पर कोई बारीक सोचे समझे नहीं पहुंचे हैं। लेबर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने जब यह बिल आया था तो हम ने बहुत सोचा था और बहुत सोचने समझने के बाद यह बिल आप के सामने रखा है।

स्वयं माननीय मंत्री ने जो लम्बी तक़रीर नहीं की है, उस की वजह यह है कि यह बिल काफ़ी सोच विचार के बाद यहां पर पेश किया गया है, और इस पर ज्यादा समय लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। दूसरे और बिलों के लिये मौक़ा देना था, नहीं तो वह खुद इस पर काफ़ी देर तक बोल सकते थे। गुहा साहब का यह आक्षेप कि यह बिल पांच, दस मिनट में पास हुआ, उचित न था। यह बिल बहुत ज़रूरी था और आवश्यक था और इस को बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था। लेकिन आज जो यह बिल हमारे सामने आया है और जो हम ने इतने चन्द मिनटों में इस को पास किया है, उस के लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को और सदन को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Bhatt (Bombay): Sir, I do not rise to speak long on this motion. I only want to reply briefly to the criticism advanced by my hon. friend Shri Guha. In a way, this Bill is being passed very late. It should have come much earlier, and we could not also bring into effect the objects of the Bill as passed in 1948, because at that time the mill-owners raised a number of objections and put many obstacles in its way one of the obstacles being that the employers of Delhi and Kanpur protested as to why that measure was being thrust upon them and this additional taxation imposed. They further represented that it would mean a competitive handicap to them and that they would not be able to stand in the business field against their rivals at Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places. When this representation was brought before the Labour Standing Committee, we had to find a middle way and that middle way is nothing but the measure before you.

The measure before us is not a new one which requires long discussion or detailed consideration by the House. Those who wanted to discuss it could have moved amendments to that effect. This Bill is not being presented for the first time, it is before us for a considerable time. I agree that even today the mill-owners or employers would raise objections to it and protest against what they would call a burden on them. They would say that on the one hand they are giving them maternity benefits etc. while on the other they are being burdened with this extra taxation. But what to do? There was no way out except that which we have been able to find. We gave this Bill utmost consideration when it came before the Standing Committee on Labour and the Government have brought it only after considering it very carefully. The reason why the hon. Minister did not make a long speech on this occasion is that the Bill has been presented after a thorough examination of all its pros and cons and therefore it was unnecessary to take a longer time. Other bills had also to be accommodated, otherwise he could have spoken pretty long on the measure. Shri Guha's allegation that the Bill was hurried through in five or ten minutes, is not fair. The Bill was very a necessary and important one and it should have come much earlier. However, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and the House for passing it in such a short time.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I was rather surprised to hear the comments of Mr. Guha who also counts himself as one of the pro-labour Members of this House.....

Shri A. C. Guha: Certainly I count myself as one.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He has made a grievance that sufficient time was not available to him for giving notice of amendments. I have got in my pad the amendments of which he had given notice during the last session, and I have closely examined them. As you have remarked, Sir, the amendments given notice of do not contain any substance. He had given notice of four amendments, one for circulation and the other three for substitution of certain words. One amendment wants to substitute the words "categories of

industries" for "parts thereof". Two amendments are for substituting "such period" for "such periods". These are most important amendments according to him which he could think of giving notice during the last session.

Shri A. C. Guha: There were other amendments from other hon. Members also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The only other Member who had given notice of amendments was Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay. I have examined those amendments as well, though they have lapsed. I found that all of them are formal and contained nothing of substance. This lack of amendments I do not attribute to any lack of interest on the part of Members. The Bill is so simple and was long overdue and there was no occasion for giving notice of amendments.

Shri Sidhva: We have gone through it last time fully.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The other point is more surprising. On the one hand he makes complaint that the Corporation has spent nearly 30 lakhs without any return. I agree with him. We have spent nearly 30 lakhs but this is not all on the salary of the establishment or officers. We have acquired some property. We have acquired a building in Bombay, we have requisitioned some houses in Delhi and Kanpur and we have also been paying rent. As the House is aware the scheme was to be implemented in July last year and we had to make all the necessary arrangements for the implementation of the scheme. But when difficulty cropped up, as I had hinted in my opening speech, we had to postpone the implementation of the scheme. We want to implement the scheme and we could not conceive of disbanding the staff or derequisitioning the houses or sell off the property acquired. We had no intention to abandon the scheme as a whole and therefore we had to maintain the staff, buildings and the property acquired and hence there has been some expenditure over it and every year we are incurring expenditure.

There are a number of committees and they are statutory. If my friend Mr. Guha goes through the Act which we passed in 1948 he will find that in the Act itself there is provision for a number of statutory committees. We have therefore to set them up because without them the scheme cannot be implemented.

As regards the suggestion that there should be sufficient control by Government over the funds of the Corporation I can only assure the House that we are exercising full control and we shall continue to do so to see that there is no extravagance in expenditure and the funds collected are utilised for the purposes for which they are meant.

I do not want to waste the time of the House and I thank hon. Members for their co-operation in the easy passage of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I put the motion to the House I want to remove any impression that we are rushing the Bill through. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

> "The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, was passed by the Dominion Legislature in April 1948. It provides for certain benefits to industrial employees in case of sickness, maternity and employment injury. The Act permits the implementation of the scheme by stages."

It is now found that unless the Act is extended to the whole country it may create complications. Even if hon. Members want to take the time of the House regarding the policy underlying the Bill the original Act of 1948 has been discussed and accepted and this amending Bill is meant for the extension of the Act. Even in a full length debate I am sure the House could not have gone again into the whole scheme of the Act. Under the circumstances more time could not have been taken in any case. The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) BILL

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Mr. A. P. Jain desires that the House take up the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Bill now which had been sent to select committee and has been reported to the House. I see that there are no amendments and I take it that it is the pleasure of the House that we take it up and pass it.

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to make special provisions for the separation of the interests of evacuees from those of other persons in property in which such other persons are

[Shri A. P. Jain]

also interested and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The report of the Select Committee is unanimous and it was placed on the table of the House on the 15th instant and it has been there for the last 12 days. No amendments have been proposed. That itself shows there is unanimity of opinion about this Bill.

4 P.M.

I would refer to some of the important changes that have been made by the Select Committee. The principal changes are three. Firstly, composite partnerships in which interests are owned by both an evacuee and a non-evacuee have been included in the operation of the Bill. Government have also given the power to notify any property which is a composite property and after notification it will also come under the operation of the Bill. It has been made clear that no property except those which have been declared as evacuee property by the Custodian will come under the operation of the Bill.

Another important change that has been made by the Select Committee is to clause 9 (original clause 10). A very simple formula for scaling down debts has been provided and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. simple in case of mortgages would be allowed, and the money due under the mortgages will be determined in accordance with the formula laid down in that clause. In the case of mortgages with possession of agricultural land on any term whatsoever it has been provided that the mortgage debt shall be deemed to be extinguished on the expiry of the period mentioned in the mortgage deed or twenty years, whichever is less.

The third important change is with regard to the machinery for the decision of cases. Originally we had provided that Deputy Custodian will be appointed as the "competent officers" and the Custodian-General will be the appellate authority. That scheme was open to the objection that Deputy Custodians and Custodian-General are interested in the evacuee property and though we do not doubt that they would have done impartial justice in separating these properties, yet it is not enough that there should be justice but we should act in a manner so that people may feel that we are doing justice. Our machinery should inspire confidence. Therefore, we have completely separated the machinery for the decision of these cases from the Custodian department.

These are the principal changes. Although a glance at the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, will show that there are so many underlines and sidelines but mostly they are drafting changes. I do not think, Sir, that I should take any more time of the House. I beg to move:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for the separation of the interests of evacuees from those of other persons in property in which such other persons are also interested and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses. So I will put all the clauses together.

Clauses 1 to 23 were added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri A. P. Jain: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस मौक़े पर थर्ड रीडिंग (Third reading) पर इस बिल के बारे में चन्द अल्फ़ाज़ अर्ज़ करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। चूंकि इस बिल में किसी किस्म का कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं था और इस बिल में चन्द ही मिनट लगे हैं, इस वास्ते शायद हाउस में या बाहर लोगों को ऐसा ख्याल पैदा हो जाय कि मेम्बरान अपना फ़र्ज़ अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं, या खामख्वाह आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ कोई कुश्ती नहीं कर रहे हैं, इस से यह नतीजा नहीं निकालना चाहिये कि हाउस के अन्दर कोई काम नहीं कर रहा है, या इस बिल को नहीं देख रहा है। मैं इस बिल के पेश करने के मौक़े पर जनाब आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में मुबारकबाद पेश

करता हूं कि उन्होंने सिलेक्ट कमेटी में इस क़दर मेहनत और इस क़दर अच्छी तरह से इस बिल के प्राविज़नस् (provisions) देखे, और जितने ऐतराज़ात किसी भी मेम्बर के थे उन को पूरा किया जिस से कोई ख़ास अमेंडमेंट भेजने की ज़रूरत नहीं रही।

जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक़ है एक छोटा सा नोट आफ़ डिस्सेन्ट (Note of Dissent) मैं ने इस के बारे में लिखा था और सिर्फ़ मेरा ही वह नोट नहीं था, उस के ऊपर मेरे बुज़र्ग मोहतरम बख़्शी साहब के भी दस्तख़त थे। वह एक उसूल की चीज़ थी, उस का बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा असर किसी शख़्स पर नहीं होना था, इसी वजह से एक छोटा सा नोट आफ़ डिस्सेन्ट लिखा गया था और इसी वजह से यहां पर कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं पेश किया गया। जो इस बिल का उसूल है, वह इतना वाज़े है कि इस के ऊपर ज़्यादा लम्बी चौड़ी बहस करने की ज़रूरत नहीं। इस बिल में दो तीन जो दीगर ज़रूरी चीज़ें हैं, उन के बारे में हमारे आनेरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी इशारा किया है और मैं भी उन में से दो, तीन की तरफ़ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं।

इस बिल के अन्दर जब यह शुरू में आया तो एक चीज़ इस में क़ाबिल ऐतराज़ यह थी कि इस के अन्दर डिप्टी कस्टोडियन (Deputy Custodian) और कस्टोडियन (Custodian) को पूरे अख़्तियारात इस बिल के ज़रिये दिये गये थे और यह भी कोई ज़्यादा क़ाबिल ऐतराज़ बात नहीं थी, क्योंकि डिप्टी कस्टोडियन और कस्टोडियन से यह हरगिज़ उम्मीद नहीं की जा सकती है कि वह लोगों के साथ इंसाफ़ नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन ताहम कुछ ऐतराज़ था और ऐसा हो सकता था कि जहां पर ताल्लुक़ात किसी डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन (displaced person) के दूसरे परसन (person) के होते तो शायद तीसरे परसन को पूरा कानफ़िडेन्स (confidence) उन पर होता या नहीं होता। लेकिन हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस ऐतराज़ के आने पर फ़ौरन उन एतराज़ करने वालों को ऐकोमडेट (accommodate) कर लिया और उन्होंने ख़ुद ही उस के अन्दर तबदीली कर दी।

इस के अलावा इस के अन्दर एक झगड़े की चीज़ जो थी व मोटगेज (mortgage) की थी, मोर्टगेज के माने, उस की तारीफ़ क्या होनी चाहिये थी, यह झगड़े की चीज़ थी। लेकिन सच तो यह है कि जो लोग सेलेक्ट कमेटी में थे, वह सब के सब इस बात के ख़्वाहिशमंद थे, कि जहां तक ठीक ठीक और मुनासिब रिआयत हो सके वह सारी रिआयत दी जाय लेकिन इस के करने में भी उन्होंने उस असूल को अपने हाथ से नहीं जाने दिया कि इस के करते वक़्त सारे डिसप्लेस्ड परसनस् का पूरा फ़ायदा देखा जाय और उस क्लास (class) का फ़ायदा न देखा जाय जिन पर इस बिल से ख़राब असर पड़ता था। बतौर कम्परोमाइज़ (compromise) के इस में पांच पर सेंट का रेट आफ़ इंटरेस्ट (rate of interest) रखा। मैं अर्ज़ करूंगा कि इन दो असूलों के बजाय जो तीसरा असूल है वह बिल्कुल साफ़ है और वह अहमियत रखता है। वह फ़ैसलेजात जिन राइटस् (rights) के मुताल्लिक़ कस्टोडियन साहब ने फ़ैसला कर दिया कि वह इस सारे बिल की बुनियाद है, उस के ऊपर कौम्पीटेंट अफ़सर को कोई अख़्तियार नहीं दिया गया है कि उस के ऊपर कोई नुक्ताचीनी कर सके, और उस को दुरुस्त मान लिया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बिल के पास

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

होने से वह जो दिक़्क़तें रिहैबलिटेशन (Rehabilitation) के अन्दर पेश आती हैं, वह जो दिक़्क़तें इस बात में पेश आती हैं कि कई एक इंटरेस्ट एक जायदाद में हों, और यह पता नहीं लगता कि इन इंटरेस्ट्स की सूरत में किस क़दर हिस्सा इवेक्यूइ का है और कितना दूसरे का। तो यह सारी दिक्क़तें दूर हो जायेंगी और इस बिल के पास हो जाने से बड़ी भारी सहूलियत इस चीज में हो जायेगी और उस की क़ीमत को कायम करने में सहूलियत होगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह मौजूदा बिल बहुत मुफ़ीद साबित होगा और जो आदमी इस से ताल्लुक़ रखते हैं, उन को बहुत फ़ायदा पहुंचेगा।

(*English translation of the above speech*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Sir, I have stood up to say a few words on this Bill at its third reading stage. As there was no amendment of any kind to this Bill and as it took only a few minutes, an impression may be formed inside the House or among the people outside that the members are not discharging their duty properly. From the fact that members are not indulging in any wordy warfare against the hon. Minister it should not be concluded that nobody is working in the House or that this Bill is not being studied. On the occasion of the consideration of this Bill I had congratulated the hon. Minister on the fact that in the Select Committee he studied the provisions of the Bill so thoroughly and efficiently and met the objections of the members so completely, that no special amendment was called for.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I wrote a small note of dissent which also bore the signatures of my hon. and respected friend Bakshi Sahib. This related to a question of principle and did not affect any individual particularly. This is why a small note of dissent was written and no notice of any amendment was given. The principle of this Bill is so clear that it does not need any lengthy discussion. Two or three other important points in the Bill have just been dealt with by the hon. Minister and I would also like to invite your attention to two or three points.

When this Bill first came up, there was one thing objectionable in it, i.e. it gave full powers to the Custodian and the Deputy Custodian. This was also not particularly objectionable, because the Custodian and the Deputy Custodian are not at all expected to be unjust to the people. Still there was some objection and it was possible that where the dealings were concerned with the other person as against the displaced person, the third party might or might not have any confidence in them. But the Minister immediately accommodated those who raised this objection and himself amended the Bill.

Besides this, there was one disputable thing in it and that related to mortgage *i.e.* what should be the meaning or definition of a mortgage. But the truth is that all the members of the Select Committee desired that full concession should be given wherever it was proper. In this matter also they did not lose sight of the principle that in doing so the full interests of all the displaced persons and not merely of those persons whom this Bill affected adversely should be borne in mind. As a compromise, the rate of interest has been fixed at five per cent. I submit that as compared to these two principles, the third principle is quite clear and important. The decisions given by the Custodian in respect of these rights are the foundations of this Bill. No competent officer has been empowered to criticize them and they have been taken as correct. I hope that with the passing of this Bill, the difficulties in regard to rehabilitation and the difficulty which arises out of the fact that a single property has many interests and it is not known how much share the evacuees have and how much share the others have in that case, will be removed. The fixing of the price of the property will also be facilitated. It is hoped that the present Bill will prove very useful and the persons concerned will benefit much by it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

COMPANIES (DONATIONS TO NATIONAL FUNDS) BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to enable companies to make donations to national funds be taken into consideration."

The objects of this Bill have been explained in the Statement of Objects

and Reasons. When the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund was referred to at meetings and in the Press, certain Chambers of Commerce and Companies made representations to Government that they were suffering under a disability on account of the actual terms of the articles of association and section 81 of the Indian Companies Act. They desired that, as in the case of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, there should be authority derived from Parliament for the general body of shareholders to meet at a special meeting and pass an extraordinary resolution to enable the management to make a donation. In those parts of the country where such charities for public objects were well known and were in the tradition of the commercial community, there was an express provision in most of the articles of association authorising such donations, but in certain parts of the country there was no authority for making such donations even to the most well known and beneficial objects, even though the shareholders were willing to make such donations. In order to provide authority for making such donations to the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund and to other similar national funds which may be recognised as such by the Central Government, this Bill has been drafted. It excludes any object which is not expressly approved by the Central Government as of national importance. I might mention here that the terms of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund were examined by Government and they are entirely for objects for which Government itself should provide funds. This fund therefore may be said to supply a keenly felt want in the administration of Government. There is nothing controversial in this Bill and it is merely intended to fill a lacuna.

I may once again point out that no donation can be made by the management except after notice according to section 81 of the Indian Companies Act. Further the terms laid down for an extraordinary resolution must be fulfilled, that is to say, there should be a certain extra majority and there should be special notice and they should then pass this resolution. When that is done and the National Fund is of such importance that the Central Government will have approved of it and notified it the provisions of this Bill will apply. The immediate object is to enable contributions to be made to the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund. Much time has been lost and that is why I am intervening at a favourable moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to enable companies to make donations to national funds be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(*Power to make donations*)

Shri Rajagopalachari: I beg to move:

In page 1, lines 19 and 20, omit:

"administered by the President of the Indian National Congress."

That is merely a descriptive phrase. The reference to the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund is quite enough. The phrase "administered by the President of the Indian National Congress" which is an extra description may possibly be inappropriate, particularly now because there has been a change in the presidentship of the Indian National Congress, and there may be doubts later on also. So, I move that these words be deleted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 1, lines 19 and 20, omit:

"administered by the President of the Indian National Congress."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस को अपनी बड़ी खुशकिस्मती समझता हूं कि मुझे जनाब ने यह मौक़ा दिया कि मैं आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश कर सकूं और मैं इस सारे हाउस की तरफ़ से उन को मुबारकबादी पेश करता हूं। उन्होंने यह एक ऐसा अच्छा बिल हमारे सामने पेश किया है कि जिस से सभी लोग मुत्तफ़िक़ हैं। इस बिल में जो प्रावीज़न (provision) है वह निहायत आला दरजे का प्रावीज़न है। इस में शक नहीं कि सरदार वल्लभभाई की याद के साथ हम सब लोगों की मुहब्बत का अटूट सम्बन्ध है। हम इस बारे में इस तरह महसूस करते हैं कि जिस की गहराई का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। लेकिन फिर भी गवर्नमेंट ने जो कम्पनियों के लिये सेफ़गार्ड (safeguard) रखा है और जो उस के लिये प्रोसीज्योर (procedure) रखा है वह बहुत मुनासिब है यानी कि चन्दा देने से पहले शेयर होल्डर्स (share-holders) की एक बहुत बड़ी मेजारिटी (majority) यह ज़ाहिर करे कि जो चन्दा दिया जा रहा है वह उन की मर्ज़ी से दिया जा रहा है और वह यह दिल से चाहते हैं। यह मुनासिब था कि इस बिल के अन्दर इस किस्म की शर्त रखी जाती। मुझे इस बिल से पूरा इत्तिफ़ाक़ है। मैं फिर हाउस की तरफ़ से मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं और अर्ज़ करता हूं कि इसे पास कर दिया जाय।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): Sir, I think it my good fortune that you have given me an opportunity so that I may offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister and I congratulate him on behalf of the whole House. He has brought forward a Bill which has the unanimous approval and support of the hon. Members. This is really a very nice provision of the Bill. There is little doubt that the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is intimately and infallibly linked with the affection and love we had for him. Feelings of immeasurable depth overwhelm us when we think of him. Even then, it is quite proper that a safeguard and a procedure have been provided by the Government for the companies. It is that before making a donation, a fairly large majority of the shareholders should indicate that the donation is being made with their willingness and that they sincerely want it. It was quite reasonable to have such a condition laid down. I am in complete agreement with this Bill and again congratulate the hon. Minister on behalf of the House and urge that the Bill be passed.

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I wholeheartedly support this Bill. The nation owes a great debt to the memory of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is due to him that India has been unified and consolidated and that debt is not to be paid only by a few donations. Anyhow, this is an obligation which the nation owes to his memory. I welcome and support this Bill, and am glad that such an opportunity is afforded through this Bill for people to contribute to the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund, and to pay homage to his memory.

Shri Rajagopalachari: I must say that I am very grateful for what has been said by the hon. Members and I wish to add that after all we are not conferring any favour or benefit on the departed leader but are using his name, so that we might find funds for improving the lot of villages over whom we are going to spend this fund. The House is glad that we have not forgotten our leaders.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

As I explained in making the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, the proposed legislation is of a permissive character and the actual establishment of State Financial Corporations will have to be decided by the State Governments concerned by the issue of a notification under

clause 3 of the Bill. The Bill incorporates all the matters which have been provided in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act as it was considered desirable to lay down in the Bill the main lines of the constitution of State Financial Corporations instead of leaving main matters to be prescribed under rules to be framed by the State Governments. Though no line of demarcation has been drawn between the activities of the Central Corporation and the State Corporations, I have no doubt that in the course of their operations the latter will work out methods of cooperation with the Central Corporation. In my own judgment, it would be best to leave the demarcation to be decided by the Corporations through mutual agreements and executive functions.

I think, Sir, the Select Committee has given sufficient justification for the changes that have been introduced in the Bill and I do not think it is necessary for me to dilate on them again. I would like to add that the Select Committee gave careful attention to all the suggestions that were made by hon. Members during the course of the debate. These were brought to the notice of the Select Committee as I had undertaken to do, but as will be seen, for some reason or another most of them were found to be unacceptable. Again here I do not think it is necessary for me to give reasons for their rejection. I had indicated my own reasons when I replied to the speeches in the debate. I hope, Sir, that the House will agree that the Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is an improved measure and I commend it for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh): When this Bill was originally introduced we congratulated Government for having brought this measure before the House. I am very glad, Sir, that the Select Committee have given very careful consideration to this measure, as evidenced by the amendments they have suggested. Out of 48 clauses, they have made amendments to as many as twenty-five clauses—some of them of a major character and some of a minor character. I am also glad that the hon. Minister has acceded to the request of the Select Committee Members to see that their suggestions are embodied in the Bill. There is fortunately no dissenting note—the report is unanimous.

I would in this connection only suggest for the consideration of State Governments that they should give more attention to the development of small industries. For decades past we had been clamouring that there are no institutions for financing these industries. In the case of large-scale industries, as soon as companies floated, capital used to rush in on account of the influence of the directors. I remember, Sir, when the Central Bank of India was started by the great man Sir Pheroze Shah Mehta and its Managing Directors, Mr. Pochkanwala both of whom stated that the Central Bank should give the necessary relief to the small industries. Despite that assurance, I find that the object did not materialise to the extent that small industrialists desired. Even today I find that the conditions of the small industrialists is the same. If one were to go round the various small industries in each State they will find that the industries are lingering for want of sufficient funds. Borrowing from private concerns becomes a very difficult problem. It is not that money is not forthcoming. The industry can be mortgaged or hypothecated. But the rate of interest charged is excessive as high as 12 to 15 per cent.

Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh): 36 per cent.

Shri Sidhva: I am not at all surprised. I know of 25 per cent. being paid. The result was the small industries who take such loans are ultimately ruined. I do not want to weary the House by citing the names of the industries. I know of at least a dozen such industries which have really failed for want of money.

For all these reasons this is a very welcome measure. But the hon. Minister should bear in mind that by passing this measure he should not merely transfer the liabilities to the State Governments. He must keep some check or control. He should see that the big people are not favoured at the expense of small industrialists. There is a tendency on the part of industrial financiers to view with suspicion the small industrialists. What more guarantee do they want than the mortgage or hypothecation of a concern worth a lakh or a lakh and a half of rupees. Even on that they are hardly able to secure more than Rs. 20,000 to 30,000. I am talking of the scheduled banks. There is nobody to assist

[Shri Sidhva]

them, with the result that they turn to money lenders who charge usurious rates of interest. I, therefore, expect that the hon. Finance Minister while framing rules will see that instructions are issued that these small industries are not discouraged. By all means go into the solvency of the concern. I have no quarrel about it. When money is loaned, it should certainly be seen that it is fully secured. But they should not merely go by the name of the person. Every industrialist cannot be a Birla or a Dalmia. A Chaturbhuj or Lalchand, though he may be a non entity in the industrial field, may have a keen acumen.

Why should we establish these institutions, I want to know? It is only for the good of the country. In the economy of the country small industries play a vital part. The other day in this very city of Delhi I happened to see a number of small industries on the Rohtak Road, working with a capital of Rs. 20,000 or half a lakh. They were all suffering for want of further capital. These may not be termed cottage industries, according to the strict meaning of the words. But they do play a vital part in the economy of our country and deserve all assistance from the State. I therefore expect that the hon. Minister will not feel that having brought this Bill his duty is now over, I do feel that he is not expected to look over what the States do, but the country and particularly the small investors will be highly obliged to him if he issues orders that in regard to this Bill they will bear this particular point which I have narrated in mind.

I have nothing more to say. This is an important measure. I would only like to say something about clause 19. It is a general clause in all Acts that no director shall vote on any matter in which he is interested. It is a very good clause, but I have seen that even this is mis-used. My personal view is that no director shall be present at the time of the meeting when any matter in which he is interested is discussed. Because I have seen that though the director remains silent and says "Please record that I have not taken any part in this", he uses his influence with his co-directors and asks them to vote in a particular way. I have been a director in several institutions and I know that this thing happens. I do not say that everybody does; there are exceptions. But it would be a very happy thing that at a time when a matter in which his own interest is concerned is discussed, he should retire. That is always a good practice. In some institutions such a clause exists. Then the result would be that the remaining directors can discuss the matter freely, without any reservation. When the particular person is a co-director—after all he is a brother director—and when his interests are concerned, if he is present there the matter is not discussed freely or without reservation of mind. I have not given an amendment regarding this. But I thought I might bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister because I have seen this sort of provision copied in all the Acts.

With these words, Sir, I congratulate the Members of the Select Committee for having done a very good thing. When this measure is put on the statute book I hope that it will be used particularly to the benefit of the small industries which will bring happiness, prosperity and promote the industrial development of the country.

Shri Khandubhai Desai (Bombay): At the outset I would like to make it clear that I had absolutely no intention of participating in this debate. But some allegations which were made by Shri Sidhva (*Shri Sidhva*: Allegations?) —Yes, I am just coming to it—have induced me to speak on this Bill. Now that I am speaking on this Bill I would like to say that I whole-heartedly support the Select Committee's report. In my opinion this Bill is only a sort of enabling legislation, enabling the States to have their own Finance Corporations to finance the small-scale industries. It will help, in my opinion, not the development of industries, as Mr. Sidhva points out, in larger cities, but I hope that this will encourage smaller industries being put up in the rural areas.

Shri Sidhva: I did not use the word 'rural'.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: There are a large number of people even in the rural areas who have got a spirit of venture, who are technical people, but who have no funds at their disposal. And this Corporation, I think, will mainly devote itself to financing the small-scale industries in rural areas. If they do that, it will go a long way in relieving to a certain extent the unemployment that exists in the rural areas, as well as under-employment also.

Now, coming to the specific point, whether Mr. Sidhva has done it

deliberately or unconsciously, he said that he is not very happy with the functioning and working of the Central Finance Corporation. Before he makes any remarks about a body which has been working for the last two or three years in India, it was his duty as a Member of the Parliament to bring to the notice of the Central Finance Corporation anything that might have come to his notice, instead of making this sort of insinuation on the floor of this House.

Shri Sidhva: On a point of personal explanation. My friend is a director of that Corporation, I know. But I did not make any allegation or insinuation against anybody. In passing I merely stated that they do not look to the smaller industries. My speech was with that object, and I said that even the Centre does not look to the needs of the smaller industries. A proper answer to my remark would have been for him to say how much they have given to smaller industries.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: Had he made only that remark.....

Shri Sidhva: That was the remark.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is modelled on the Industrial Finance Corporation set up by the Central Government. Most of the clauses of the Bill have been taken from that. Hon. Members have had copies of the administration report distributed to them. Therefore it is always open to any hon. Member to say that they find that so many applications were rejected or granted, large sums were granted, and a number of things. It is not as if any financial corporation is absolutely perfect in its administration, nor is any insinuation meant. Hon. Members may have their own doubts as to its working and they may make some suggestions. Therefore I do not think that any hon. Member could take exception to any general remarks made.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: If it had been a general criticism of the administration of the Central Finance Corporation I would not have stood up to say anything against the remarks made by him. But he made one remark that the Central Finance Corporation is looking to the faces of the applicants—those were the very words—instead of looking to the concern or the merits of the case. I think it was not properly worded...

Shri Sidhva: Why make capital of it when I did not mean anything like that ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He was saying that they are carried away by the importance of the applicant rather than of the institution.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: His remarks are calculated to create a bad impression outside.

Shri Sidhva: Absolutely not.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: He said that they look to the faces of the applicants rather than the merits of the application.

Shri Sidhva: "Rather than" are your words, I never used them. When I said "faces" I meant big and small people. If you read the whole speech you will understand.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: My friend is an experienced legislator. He ought to know that the object and purpose of the Central Finance Corporation is not to finance smaller industries, but it is meant to finance the larger industries.

Shri Sidhva: That I accept.

Shri Khandubhai Desai: And it is in order to remove that defect that this Bill has been brought before the House.

I support the Bill.

Shri Lakshmanan (Travancore-Cochin): May I point out that there is no quorum? There are only twenty seven Members.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we are short by four.

Shri Lakshmanan: The agenda will be covered today and there will be no work for tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know why hon. Members like the lobby much more than the House. I think I must order some of the temptations of the lobby to be removed!

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Assam): We have already passed three Bills today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of the number of Bills. Let us get through this Bill. And there is the half an hour discussion. Let us not on the last day sit till 8 o'clock. We can leisurely go into this matter. Hon. Members have ample time now to hear everyone on this matter. It is a very important Bill.

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I support this Bill and I consider it to be a very wholesome Bill; particularly from the point of view of the Province from which I come, I think that very

[Shri A. C. Guha]

useful and necessary provisions are contained in this Bill. Bengal is mostly a province of middle-class people—people of lower income grade and recently there has been almost wholesale collapse of banking facilities in the province. It has become very difficult for the middle-class people or poorer people to get really any accommodation in the banks or any financial facilities from the banks. So from that point of view, I very much welcome this Bill and I think that the provisions made in this Bill are also helpful for the purpose which the Bill has in view. This Bill is mostly modelled on the Industrial Finance Corporation here and naturally there will be a comparison between the provisions in this Bill and the future working of the State Financial Corporation on the one hand and the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation here on the other. According to the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, the report of the Industrial Finance Corporation is to be placed on the Table of the House and it is the duty of this House to make necessary criticism on that body. I do not say that any criticism of that body would mean that there is something awfully wrong in that body, but it would be idle to claim perfection for that body also. On many occasions, through interpellations and questions, I have tried to draw the attention of the Government on certain aspects of the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation established here three years ago. At the same time I would like to say that I do not want to cast any aspersion upon the activities of the gentlemen, who are in charge of that Corporation. Naturally there will be a comparison between that body and this body. While welcoming this Bill, I would like to point out certain things and would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to those points if he can make suitable amendments. In the Industrial Finance Corporation the shares go to the Central Government, the Reserve Bank, the scheduled banks and insurance companies and other financial institutions. But here in the State Financial Corporation not more than 25 per cent. of the shares have been kept open for private persons. I think the Government may increase the percentage of shares. In section 5, it has been provided that as regards the other shares, there will be no transfer of those shares but as for the shares to be held by the public, they will be freely transferable. I think the hon. Minister could alter this arrangement. This would mean that the public sector will be gradually restricted and these shares will go into the hands of the banks and insurance companies, other investment trusts and financial institutions. I think that the general public should be sufficiently associated with this organization and their shares should not go to other categories. Even if the Government is not willing to impose certain restrictions upon the transferability of these shares, at least they can make clear that these shares will not be transferred to any other sectors, except to Government. As in the Industrial Finance Corporation here also it has been provided that the Government will guarantee a minimum rate of dividend for the shares. At the same time, it has been provided that not more than 5 per cent. dividend is to be paid to the shareholders. As in the Industrial Finance Corporation, a minimum guarantee of 2½ per cent. will have to be provided every year. The Central Government has to make a contribution for the payment of that dividend and here also I think such a guarantee may not be given which would involve the State Governments to bear a recurring loss every year and even if a guarantee is given this maximum ceiling of 5 per cent. appears to be too high and it should not be more than 3½ or 4 per cent.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member has given certain amendments to the clauses. I understand him to suggest other amendments which it is not possible at short notice even to consider. Even if what he said refers to the amendments, then I was going to ask him whether it would not be more convenient if he made those observations when we are dealing with those amendments; otherwise it would be difficult for me to reply to all his points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cannot the observations relating to particular clauses and suggestions be reserved when those clauses are taken up? Even though he may not have tabled a particular amendment, when the clause is taken up, certainly he can make some suggestions which would be more relevant when the clauses are taken.

Shri A. C. Guha: Most of the points that I have mentioned may be covered by my amendments. The few points that I make relate to the general defects of the Bill which would help the hon. Minister to make up his mind. I am not making any long speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not reply at this stage. When the amendment is moved, he can reply. He wishes to make certain remarks on certain amendments which are necessary according to him at this stage. It

is general observation. Regarding details the hon. Member may reserve them for the clause by clause consideration.

Shri A. C. Guha : I am not going into details. In section 44 it has been stated that this Financial Corporation shall be deemed to be a bank for the purposes of the Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891. I also think that these Finance Corporations should function as banks and as such I would like that the Directors of the Corporations should not get any accommodation from this Corporation and this point I have tried to point out as regards the Industrial Finance Corporation also. I have my misgivings about the loans given to some. I put some questions to the hon. Minister relating to the cases in which the Directors have been the beneficiaries of the accommodation given by the Industrial Finance Corporation. I think, as in the case of all banks, here also, the provisions should be that the Directors should not get the benefits of accommodation. In section 31 certain provisions have been made for the realisation of the money when an industrial concern fails to make a payment according to the scheduled time; in section 29, it has been stated that in cases where the industrial concern fails to pay the loans in time, the Corporation shall have the right to take over the management of the industrial concern. It seems to me, Sir, to be too hard. I wish the hon. Finance Minister may see if he can modify this clause. While certain provisions have been made in section 31 in cases when industrial concerns fail to make payment, I do not think section 29 which provides that the Corporation should take over the management of the industrial concern is necessary. It is apparently too hard. It may be that most of the industrial concerns will not be able to pay meticulously in time and taking advantage of that, those industrial concerns may be taken over by these Corporations. That would rather add to the responsibility of the Corporation which should not be turned into a business concern.

Under clause 47, it has been provided that the State Governments shall make the rules. I would very much like the Central Government to frame some model rules and then they should send them to the State Governments; and the final adoption of the rules by the State Governments or for each provincial financial corporation should be approved by the Central Government so that there may be some uniformity and the Central Government may have a proper check over the activities of these Corporations. I would like that the rule-making power should not be delegated to the State Governments, but should be mainly kept in the hands of the Central Government.

With these words, Sir, I support this Bill. I think it will help in the development of small industries. But, I am very much doubtful, as has been suggested by another friend, whether it will help cottage industries in rural areas. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister has any such idea in his mind. But, as far as I have been able to see, I do not think there is much scope for that. However, I shall be glad if the activities of the Corporations can be extended to cover also cottage industries and development of rural areas. I do not know whether the hon. Finance Minister will agree to the extension of its operations to those areas also. With these words, I support the Bill.

Dr. Deshmukh: The very nature of the Bill is such that there can be hardly any difference of opinion on its being approved. The Bill as originally drafted seems to have been so well done that even the Select Committee has not had very much to suggest. There are only a few points on which they have modified the Bill and they also are not of any fundamental value or based on fundamental grounds. The whole Bill is more or less similar to the one which was passed by this House and therefore it was probably that there was no difficulty in framing the Bill in such a perfect manner, unlike most other Bills or probably almost every other Bill. There is not even a single dissentient voice so far as this Bill is concerned and there is no note of dissent.

But, even after passing this Bill, the progress which is likely to be attempted by the various States is likely to vary very much. From that point of view, one does not know what the Central Government would be able to do so as to egg on the State Governments to proceed to help small industries with finances. Of course, there is one great necessity for the Bill and that is, that the ordinary channels of financing are drying up so to say. Most of the industrialists, especially those who want to set up small industries suffer, as has been stated by my hon. friend Mr. Sidhva also, through lack of finances. The finances that were available a few years back are not available now. In my own province, the complaint is that this is due mainly to the debt legislations which have been sponsored and brought into effect by which debts have been scaled down.

[Dr. Deshmukh]

People are not very much willing to advance loans on any security. There are also probably many of our other activities and our ideals which we are putting into effect now and again by various enactments. The old *bania* or the old money-lender is not prepared to risk his capital in the same manner as he used to do. Therefore it is, I believe, that the interest is becoming more and more exhorbitant in spite of the fact that there are many enactments by which we strive to limit the rate of interest. I have recently had instances where, as Mr. Sidhva also pointed out, sometimes these people have had to pay as high a rate as 36 per cent. and sometimes also at compound rates. It is very easy to calculate how much this would amount to and, how it would be impossible for even the well organised small industry to bear the burden of this interest and to survive. From that point of view, not only these Finance Corporations and the Industrial Finance Corporation, but probably the whole organisation of financing of enterprises may, in time, come to devolve upon the Governments themselves. For this purpose, we have of course to guarantee the various investments by the people. Although the share allotted to private people is small, we are providing everywhere a minimum return as well as security so far as their investments are concerned.

Even after the passing of this Bill, whether those industries which are in need of assistance will get it or not is really a point of some difficulty because the case of smaller industries is bound to be entirely different from the case of bigger industries. And then, if my hon. friend's ambition that these will be situated in rural areas really fructifies, these difficulties are likely to be more and the State Governments will have to stretch their generosity a bit so as to assist them and look to the return of their money. If the industries are placed in the urban areas and there are the ordinary enterprising traders and commercial people coming forward, then, there is greater security. Very often, if these are going to be undertaken by the rural people by big farmers and so on, then, their efficiency is not likely to be as high as those who are accustomed to industries. Therefore, for them, probably, a little more generous treatment may be necessary. Of course, this is not a charitable institution and therefore one does not expect that any help will be given to an industry which does not answer a particular criterion. At the same time, I think, very often, these Financial Corporations will find themselves in difficulties. On the one hand, there will probably be every desire on their part to help small industries in small areas, but which may not come to the standard of efficiency that could be expected; on the other hand, there is likely to be a greater demand from industries which are situated in urban areas by people who have larger industries and therefore, they would be trying to take advantage of the finances available from the State Corporation. I therefore think that the State Corporations will have too many difficulties to encounter. I would not be surprised if in the case of certain States the Finance Corporations are not in a position to make much headway. The Central Government will have to go to their assistance and give them a considerable amount of guidance.

5 P.M.

Then, this whole question is linked up with our other policies also, because it is not merely a question of finding finances. Very often, the raw materials that are made available, the transport facilities that are available and all these things hinge on the issue. So much so, a good concern started in a very good way may also come to grief, not because it has no finances, but because the raw materials and other facilities are not made available. Since we have now a Planning Commission and the hon. Finance Minister himself is an important Member of it, I think that in so far as small scale industries are concerned, they will have to bear in mind their encouragement in their various other policies and the modification of the attitude of the various Governments. The Central Government also would have to play a very important part in assisting these industries to make a success of themselves. So, while not quarrelling with any of the provisions that have been made here, I would support the suggestion made by Mr. Guha that while making the rules there should be some sort of model rules which the Central Government may frame and which may guide the Finance Corporations in the various States. There should be a certain amount of uniformity although we realise that no rigid provisions can be there. We are attempting to give these various State corporations a certain degree of autonomy and we should not tie their hands too much. At the same time we have to give them some guidance and other assistance from the Centre with a view to their development and also to seeing that the other policies of the Centre are coordinated and helpful to the establishment and prosperity of these industries. Except in certain States

like West Bengal and Bombay, so far as the other States are concerned which are not so much industrialised or where industrial experiments have more often than not completely failed and have brought about disaster, I think a considerable amount of advice and guidance from the Centre will be necessary so as to keep most of the States on more or less the same level.

With these remarks I strongly support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. M. M. Das.

Shri Lakshmanan: No quorum again, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No quorum again? Yes, it is short by two. Let the bell be rung.

I think I must ask the caterer to serve tea inside the House.

Pandit Malaviya (Uttar Pradesh): But so long as it is not found that there is no quorum, there is quorum, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But under the Constitution it is the duty of the Chair to see that there is quorum.

Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal): Whatever may be the technical position, it would be admitted that we the Members of the House to-day are being taken by surprise, especially so far as this Bill is concerned.

Shri Amolakh Chand (Uttar Pradesh): No, no.

Dr. M. M. Das: We did not even dream that such a large number of Bills would be passed to-day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why? As many as about 116 amendments have been tabled on this Bill. I do not know about the hon. Member, but this shows that others have bestowed thought on this Bill.

Dr. M. M. Das: But so far as the time is concerned, we did not think that this particular Bill will come up for consideration to-day.

Shri Sidhva: No, no. This sort of complaint is not proper.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Rajagopalachari): We are so used to dilatoriness that we are dissatisfied with prompt execution.

ملسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا آزاد):

جناب - جو صورت حال اسوقت ہاؤس

کی ہو رہی ہے ، اس پر میں آپ کی توجہ دلاتا ہوں - ساڑھے تین بجے سے لیکر اس وقت تک پانچ مرتبہ ڈویژن کی گھنٹی بجائی جا چکی ہے کیونکہ کورم پورا نہیں ہے - مجھے یہ کہنے میں کوئی تامل نہیں کہ ہاؤس کی یہ حالت ہاؤس کے دامن پر ایک دھبا ہے اور ہمیں کوشش کرنی چاہیئے کہ اس سے اس کا دامن صاف رہے -

[**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad)**: Sir, I draw your attention to the present situation of the House. The division bell has been rung five times since 3-30 P.M. as there is no quorum. I have no hesitation in submitting that such a lapse is nothing short of a smudge on the good name of the House. We should always try to maintain the good name of the House.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, that is true. As I said even in the morning, hon. Members must make it a point to attend. They have no right to be absent. Also whether they sign the register here or not, a list of all the hon. Members who attend every day is being maintained. I think I will have to say that the list of hon. Members who attend each day will be published every day in our Bulletin. This is not proper and I think I shall ask the office to publish their names in the Bulletin, just as we publish the number of questions asked and so on.

Shri Rajagopalachari: You may go slow, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether they sign the register or not, office is making a note of every hon. Member who is here. It is also necessary under the Constitution, for if an hon. Member does not attend for more than sixty days, he loses his seat. I have had to say this in view of what has been happening to-day. We have had to ring the bell five times so as to bring the hon. Members in and form a quorum. Let us make up our mind to push through the work. Or if it is the desire of the House that we should adjourn, let hon. Members say so and to-morrow I shall adjourn the House *sine die*. But it is regrettable that such a thing should happen. I hope hon. Members will not leave the House now, except in exceptional circumstances.

Shri Rajagopalachari: We have doubled the time and we have plenty of accommodation. There will be plenty of work for both the sittings, by and by. This is after all the first day.

Thakur Lal Singh (Bhopal): We sit from 9 in the morning to 1 in the afternoon and again from 3-30 P.M. to about 6-30 P.M. Should we not leave the Chamber even for one minute?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But they have been leaving about five times in about thirty minutes.

श्री भट्ट : यह तो ठीक है, उपाध्यक्ष जी, लेकिन जब कि हमारे भवन में बैठक होती है उसी समय सेलेक्ट कमेटी भी होती है । या तो आप उस को बंद कर दीजिये ।

[**Shri Bhatt** (Bombay): This is quite correct, Sir, but the fact remains that the meetings of the House and those of the Select Committees are held simultaneously. Either of these should be closed.]

مولانا آزاد : مگر آج کوئی سلیکٹ کمیٹی نہیں تھی جہاں تک مجھے معلوم ہے ۔

[**Maulana Azad:** But so far as I know there was no meeting of any Select Committee today.]

श्री भट्ट : एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी हो चुकी है और दूसरी बैठी है ।

[**Shri Bhatt:** The meeting of one Select Committee is just over and the second one is still meeting.]

Shri B. K. P. Sinha (Bihar): But then, Sir, even Members of this House are subject to fatigue and strain. We have to sit through for seven hours and that should be considered.

Thakur Lal Singh: Is it also necessary that all the Ministers and their Parliamentary Secretaries should be present in the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be understood that I wish to impose any restrictions on hon. Members. Hon. Members are the free representatives of free India. But we must try and get through the work before us and except for the hon. Members who may be engaged in any Select Committee now sitting, the others can be here. It is not as if all the other hon. Members are on the Select Committee. I will just close my eyes and let them read something here. Only let them be here to fill the quorum. There are, after all, many things to learn inside the House.

Dr. M. M. Das: The fact that so many Bills have been taken up and passed to-day has got both its advantages and its disadvantages. Unfortunately the advantages are on the side of the Treasury Benches and the disadvantages on our side.

Anyway, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on the ability with which he has piloted this Bill up till now and with which he is piloting the Bill now so that a smooth and easy passage of the Bill is ensured. The setting up of finance corporations in this country is a new adventure on the part of the Government. Barely two years have passed since this House passed the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. Time has not yet come to pronounce judgment upon that corporation, I mean the Industrial Finance Corporation. But up till now we know that at the end of the first year the Government had to grant Rs. 11 lakhs and at the end of the second year Rs. 9 lakhs to meet the interest charges of the shareholders. Although this is a new venture on the part of our Government, yet we know that in the past there were attempts of a similar nature in which the results were disappointing. We know the fate which befell the Tata Industrial Bank. The Banking Enquiry Committee Report is also not very encouraging about the matter. Perhaps it would have been better for the Central Government to wait till this Industrial Finance Corporation is placed on a sound footing and a stable foundation.

One thing I have to point out to the mover of the Bill. I cannot imagine how the State Governments who are desirous of setting up a State Finance Corporation are going to secure the necessary funds for these corporations. We know the pecuniary conditions of most of these State Governments. In and out of season they appear before the Central Government with a begging bowl in their hands for loans or grants. I do not understand how these State Governments are going to find the necessary funds for these corporations. Today the hands of the State Governments are full. Various development and river vally projects, nation building activities, educational and health programmes which up till now have been held in abeyance have to be implemented. Communications have to be improved. Moreover the

programmes of the Planning Commission have to be implemented for which the State Governments will require hundreds of crores of rupees. The budgetary condition of these State Governments are not at all satisfactory. One tax upon another is being forced upon the people. Under these circumstances I submit the time has not yet come when the different State Governments will be able to launch into such adventurous programmes. I do not think their sources of capital such as insurance companies, scheduled banks, etc., will be able to contribute much. A portion of the shares have been allotted to the people but I have great doubts in my mind whether they will be fully contributed by the public. On the whole I am not very optimistic about the finance of these corporations which are to be set up by the State Governments. I am afraid that the enactment of this measure which is before us today will only provide more scope to the State Governments for nepotism and bestowal of patronage.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am very grateful to hon. Members who have commended this Bill. There has hardly been any criticism except in matters of detail and except for the last speaker who seemed to me to be unduly pessimistic. It is true that the mere enactment of this measure is not going to lead to a simultaneous establishment of State Finance Corporations. I take it that they will be spaced out according to the resources available to the various States. Some States have been reminding us again and again that they regard this matter as of very great importance and have been urging me to use whatever influence I have in trying to put the Bill through the present session. Others no doubt may have to wait till they find that their conditions are stable for the establishment of such State Finance Corporations. It should be remembered that the State contributes only a portion of the capital and that there is a wide range of the total capital authorised, so that even a State with somewhat indifferent resources should not find it unduly difficult to make a beginning. Some of the bigger States hold reserves in the form of government securities. It has often happened that their difficulties are of ways and means rather than of permanent resources.

I have taken note of the observations that have been made in regard to the fostering of small scale industries in the country. It is for that reason that we have defined concerns which are to be financed by the corporations more widely than in the Industrial Finance Corporation Act. We have also taken note of the suggestion that the Central Government after getting this Bill passed should not forget all about it. Mr. Sidhva said that I should not consider that my duty has ended. Indeed I consider that my duty has just begun. I say that not only as the Minister of Finance but also as a member of the Planning Commission, who is naturally interested in ensuring a coordinated progress on the industrial as well as other fronts.

There were one or two observations made by Mr. Guha which I shall deal with when he moves his amendments. There was one point, however, which he made with which I should like to deal here and that is the conditions which regulate the presence of Directors or their voting rights when they are interested in any application being considered by the corporation or its executive committee. The matter is regulated in the Industrial Finance Corporation by regulation 37 which I think it would be worth my while to read here:

> "Every Director who is directly or indirectly concerned or interested in any contract, loan or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Corporation with any industrial concern shall disclose the nature of his interest in the concern to the Board or the executive committee as the case may be and shall not be present at any meeting of the Board or executive committee when any such contract, loan or arrangement is discussed, unless his presence is required by the other directors for the purpose of eliciting information. Where any Director is so required to be present he shall not vote on any such contract, loan or arrangement and if he does so, his vote shall be invalid and shall not be counted."

This provision seems to be proper and all that is necessary for the commonsense conduct on a particular application. It will not be good to be too rigid about this matter and exclude a Director altogether from a meeting, because the executive committee may require enlightenment from him or may require him to furnish information in regard to the application.

As regards his using undue influence I do not consider that that will be limited to the time during which he would be present at the meeting. If he is so minded and if the other directors are weak enough to listen to him,

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

he will have plenty of opportunities (*interruption*). So far as rules go this is a very satisfactory rule and what is more it seems to have worked well in practice. I repudiate the insinuation made by the hon. Member as regards the unsoundness of some of the loans financed by the Industrial Finance Corporation. Strangely enough he bases his argument on certain interpellations which he himself had put in the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not said anything about unsoundness of loans. I have said that in some cases the Directors have also been beneficiaries of the loans. That is what I object to.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It means that in the case of these Directors the loans might have been unsound. There again, I say that that imputation is not correct. Any way, the point I was making is that if an hon. Member merely puts a question and gets an answer during the question hour, he cannot use that as the basis of any argument unless he has got information which substantiates, so to speak, the inwardness of his own questions.

Then I shall refer to the few points that were made by Mr. Sidhva. I have already dealt with one of the points which he raised in regard to Directors who have interest. I have also said that these State Corporations will not exclude the small man and, indeed, I hope that with the advice and guidance of the Central Government they shall make it their particular business to see that the unknown small business man gets the accommodation which he needs for pursuing his calling.

The other point which Mr. Sidhva made was in regard to advance of loans with due regard to the merits of the case and the credit-worthiness of the applicant. I think that has already been answered by another hon. Member.

Shri Sidhva: What have you to say to Mr. Guha's statement?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall first deal with Mr. Sidhva's statement. It is not true that the I.F.C. is beguiled by the motto, 'My face is my fortune', whether it is used with or without qualification. And, indeed, I would not like any impression to get abroad that applications are not dealt with strictly on their merits. It is very important that the public should not be under any misunderstanding and that if hon. Members suspect that there is a case in which propriety has been abandoned, well, then I hope they will draw my attention to the particular case so that I should inquire into and correct any practices that may be followed. But, as I said, I have been in very close contact with the work of the Industrial Finance Corporation, I had a great deal to do with the inception of the Corporation and also a great deal to do with the choice of the personnel which direct the Corporation, and I am quite satisfied that the Corporation advances its loans with due regard to the merits of the case and the credit-worthiness of the applicants.

I think I have dealt with most of the important points.

Shri A. C. Guha: Rule-making power should not be left to them.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is a general difficulty which I am prepared to deal with at the time of the amendments notice of which has been given. I was also going to refer to one or two amendments moved by other Members which I was going to accept but which I may not have a chance of accepting because they are absent. I propose to refer to them when we come to the clauses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Government is prepared to accept those amendments I will allow some other Member to move them.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am going to indicate which they are. Over and above that it is difficult for me at this stage to say that I take notice of suggestions for improvements made by hon. Members and to give notice, on the spur of the moment, of these amendments and have them incorporated. I think that stage has passed—that stage was really when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. So it will not be possible for me to frame amendments on the spur of the moment to deal with some of the points. All I can say is that we shall take notice of them and if we find that the Act as it stands is not adequate in that particular regard, I do not anticipate any difficulty in coming forward, or anybody else in my place coming forward and in getting the necessary amendments passed.

Shri Sidhva: My friend, Mr. Guha said that the Directors have taken large amounts of loans. May I know whether under this Act they are permitted to draw loans?

Dr. C. D. Pande (Uttar Pradesh): In their own or in their firm's name.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no ban.

Shri Sidhva: Is it healthy?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether it is healthy or not is for the hon. Minister to say.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is no more unhealthy than the practice followed in the Industrial Finance Corporation. With proper safeguards, I do not see why a person who is a Director should be debarred from taking loans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(*Definitions*)

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

In page 1, line 13, for "any concern" substitute:

"any incorporated or registered company excluding any individual proprietorship concern."

I feel that if individual proprietorship concerns are allowed to be accommodated it may lead to nepotism and not very healthy banking practices. I agree that even co-operative societies should get a priority but I feel the scope should exclude individual proprietorship concerns.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

"any incorporated or registered company excluding any individual proprietorship concern".

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This amendment is not acceptable to me. In a previous speech I thought I heard Mr. Guha express the hope that the benefits of this Act will be extended to the field of rural industry and yet at the same time he now says that individual proprietorship concerns should be excluded from its scope. So I see some inconsistency between these two positions because as we enter into the rural field of industry we are not likely to find organised concerns.

Shri A. C. Guha: Therefore, I have suggested co-operatives.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I take it that its meaning is that after incorporated or registered companies loans could be given only to co-operatives. Well, this definition has been widened deliberately so as to make assistance available even to proprietorship concerns. All the State Governments are in favour of doing so and we also in the Centre regard that it is a sound thing to do in the interests of the industrialisation of the country. Therefore I oppose this amendment.

Shri A. C. Guha: Then I do not press it—I would like to withdraw it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4.—(*Share capital and Shareholders*)

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

In page 2, after line 11, insert:

"Provided that no institution shall be allotted more than ten per cent. of the shares reserved for the class of institutions to which it belongs."

This amendment refers to item (c) of sub-clause (3) of clause 4 of the Bill where it is stated that scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, co-operative banks, or other financial institutions are to take certain shares in these State Finance Corporations. My idea is that no particular institution should be allowed to take more than 10 per cent. of the shares reserved for that category of institutions. Otherwise, some big banks or insurance companies will take all the shares and there would be practically a monopoly. Therefore, I would like to put this limit.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, after line 11, insert:

"Provided that no institution shall be allotted more than ten per cent. of the shares reserved for the class of institutions to which it belongs."

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think this is an unnecessary restriction. We are

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

restricting the voting rights and the number of Directors and the general expectation is that it will be rather difficult in the beginning for these State Finance Corporations to obtain the finance required. If you put further restrictions it will only aggravate their difficulties. A large part of the control of the Corporations will according to the scheme of this Bill be in the hands of the State or the Reserve Bank and I do not see that any serious consequences will follow if more than 10 per cent. of the shares is held by any one institution from among those mentioned in (c). It may be that a particular bank operating in a particular area may be interested in encouraging industrialisation in its own area and I do not see why we should place a restriction here and now and make it impossible for that bank to give its full support to the institution. Therefore, I am sorry I have to oppose this amendment.

Shri A. C. Guha: I withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri A. C. Guha: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has got some amendments and he has asked me and has also requested the Chairman to permit me, to move them. He has gone to attend a Select Committee meeting. That is also an important public work.

Mr. Chairman: I do not give permission.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I ask the hon. Minister what precautions are likely to be taken to see that a single concern does not dominate the whole State Finance Corporation? If there are no restrictions imposed in the Bill, is it proposed to do so in the rules? These are various investing bodies and they can invest at their will. If it is found that a particular scheduled bank or an insurance company or some other category of investors mentioned is in a position to monopolise all the shares, what is the remedy open to the State Government? Can they refuse to give them shares, or what other measures are open to them?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: As I said, there will be allocation in the beginning and we expect that the State itself and the Reserve Bank will hold at least 50 per cent. of the shares. The public will hold up to 25 per cent. That leaves 25 per cent. or whatever is left after the public has taken shares to the institutions mentioned in (c) and even if we assume the remote possibility of one institution taking up shares up to 25 per cent., I do not think any great harm will be done. I think the control will be quite safely in the hands of the State and the Reserve Bank.

Shri A. C. Guha: Can this be covered by the rule-making power of the Government?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think there is any rule about allocation.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.—(*Restrictions on transfer of shares*)

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to move:

In page 2, line 29, after "or" insert "with the previous consent of the State Government to".

This clause provides that the shares covered by 4(3) (c) can be freely transferred within that category of institutions. I suggest that this should not be done without the previous consent of the Government. The shares may be transferred within that category but there should be previous sanction of the Government.

Then I move my next amendment. I beg to move:

In page 2, line 32, add at the end:

"amongst the members of the public to the extent that no single member may have more than ten per cent. of the shares allotted to the public."

Twentyfive per cent. is kept apart for private persons and it has been provided that these shares are freely transferable. I want to insert the safeguard that the transfers may take place only among members of the public.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Both these amendments are going to make the shares unattractive and bearing in mind the possible difficulties of getting finance for these Corporations I think it would be better if we leave them unfettered rather than impose too many conditions on the transfer of the shares. I am unable to accept the amendments.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know how Government are going to guarantee that the 25 per cent. allotted for the

public will always remain with the public and may not go another category, *i.e.* (3)(c)?

Mr. Chairman: You are referring to scheduled banks.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes.

Shri Sidhva: Before allowing the transfer, I think the point mentioned by my hon. friend will be borne in mind by the Corporation. His apprehension is not well founded.

Shri A. C. Guha: How can the Corporation take any steps like that?

Shri Sidhva: They can refuse transfer.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is an amendment by Shri Syamnandan Sahaya which I intended to accept if he had moved it.

Mr. Chairman: He may move it as a Government amendment.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I shall move it with a slight change.

I beg to move:

In page 2, line 31, for "members of the public" substitute "parties referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4".

I think this will meet Shri Guha's point of view.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 2, line 31, for "members of the public" substitute "parties referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4".

Shri A. C. Guha: That makes no difference at all. I want to ask whether the 25 per cent. shares mentioned in (3)(d) can be reduced. These shares have been allocated for the general public. Those shares being freely transferable, can they go to other categories, except those mentioned in 3(d)?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think they should only go to the public or to the State or Reserve Bank.

Shri A. C. Guha: I quite agree with that. But as the sub-clause is worded they may go to (c) category also. That I want to prevent.

Shri Sidhva: I have not been able to follow the argument of Mr. Guha. Why should it necessarily go to (c) category. When the transfer is made ordinarily all these provisions will be considered.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the hon. Minister is agreeable that they may go to (a) or (b) I have no objection. My only objection is that they may not go to (c).

Mr. Chairman: Since the hon. Minister is not inclined to accept, the hon. Member's amendment, I shall put the amendment as moved by the Minister himself to the vote of the House. The question is:

In page 2, line 31, for "members of the public" substitute "parties referred to in clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 4".

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would just like to point out that in sub-clause (2) of clause 5 the figure in brackets should be (5) and not (6).

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is a misprint to which I have drawn the attention of the office.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8.—(*Deposits with Financial corporation*)

Clause 9.—(*Management of Financial corporations*)

Shri Sidhva: I would just seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. Clause 8 says:

> "The Financial Corporation may accept deposits from the public repayable after the expiry of a period which shall not be less than five years from the date of the making of the deposit, and on such other terms as it thinks fit."

May I submit to the hon. Minister that the period be reduced to three years to enable the public to invest in larger number. The idea of throwing this open to the public is that they will be attracted to it because it is a Government or Semi-Government Corporation.

Again there is a proviso that the total amount of the deposits shall not at any time exceed the paid-up capital of the Financial Corporation. I do not understand why this proviso should be there. In the working capital of the

[Shri Sidhva]

various scheduled banks generally the amount of deposits is much larger than the capital amount. There is nothing wrong in it. The depositors have no voice in the administration. It is on the contrary for the good of the country if people invest their money in this corporation. I think the hon. Minister will consider this suggestion.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is wrong to make amendments to clauses of which no notice has been given. That is one. We are following the principle of dealing only with amendments of which notice has been given, either by myself or Members present, or agreed amendment of Members absent. I suggest that we should not go beyond that.

I will now deal with this point on its merits. I think the hon. Member who suggests this has sufficient financial experience to realise the danger of indulging in long term finance on the strength of short term capital. What is short term capital is a matter in regard to which no hard and fast line can be drawn. Three years, I think, is definitely on the short side. Five years I think is the minimum period below which deposits should not be accepted. It would be risky to invest deposit money in financing industry. That is the reason which has influenced us and the Select Committee for keeping the period of five years.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 8 and 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10.—(*Board of Directors*)

Shri S. V. Naik (Hyderabad): Madam, I beg to move:

In page 3, line 28, for "three directors" substitute "two directors".

I also beg to move:

In page 3, after line 28, insert:

"(aa) one director nominated by the Central Government".

Shri A. C. Guha: I only wish to move my amendment No. 44. I beg to move:

In page 3, for lines 30 to 32 substitute:

"(c) one director nominated by the Central Government".

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is the same amendment.

Mr. Chairman: In effect your amendment is the same as his.

Shri A. C. Guha: I want to eliminate the Industrial Finance Corporation nominating one Director. I do not know whether Mr. Naik's amendment covers that point.

Mr. Chairman: He may speak on the effect of it, but the language of the amendment is the same.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not the same.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: His point is that he would put the Central Government's director in place of the Industrial Finance Corporation's director, whereas Mr. Naik wants the Central Government Director in place of the State Government Director. In one amendment it is in the place of the State Government Director, in another amendment it is in place of the Industrial Finance Corporation Director.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member Mr. Guha may speak on it. There is a slight change, between the lines.

Shri A. C. Guha. Materially also his amendment and my amendment are not the same.

The provision in the clause is that one Director shall be nominated by the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation. Nowhere in the Bill is the Industrial Finance Corporation in the picture. The Industrial Finance Corporation is not one of the shareholders or financiers. It has therefore nothing to do with these Corporations. I very much object to this as I think there should not be any interlocking between the two banking concerns. It is the Central Government that should keep an all-round check and supervision over these Corporations. So I suggest that instead of the Industrial Finance Corporation nominating one Director it is the Central Government that should nominate one Director. I hope the Finance Minister will accept this innocent amendment of mine.

Mr. Chairman: What about your amendment No 45?

Shri A. C. Guha: I am not very keen. But I wish to move No. 46.

I beg to move:

In page 3, line 38, for "one director" substitute "two directors".

The purpose of my amendment is this. For the public sector 25 per cent. shares have been allocated but they have been asked to nominate only one

Director out of nine. I think they should be given proportionate share in the Board of Directors also. When they will subscribe 25 per cent. of the shares I think they should have near about 25 per cent. among the Directors. So the Board of Directors may be increased by one and they may be given two Directors instead of one. All along I have been feeling that the public sector should have got just dealings and some encouragement from the Government. Why should they be denied their due share in the Board of Directors? They subscribe 25 per cent. of the shares, but they will be given only 11 per cent. representation in the Board of Directors. I submit that instead of one Director they may be allowed to elect two Directors.

Mr. Chairman: Is Mr. Naik moving any other amendment?

Shri S. V. Naik: No. 99 is consequential. No. 100 depends on this amendment. I am saying there "in consultation with the Central Government". Nos. 97 and 98 I have moved.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have moved Nos. 44 and 46. Nos. 43 and 45 I do not move.

Mr. Chairman: May I know the reaction of the hon. Minister?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am not able to accept any of the amendments. So far as the substitution of the Central Government for the State Government is concerned, I consider it is unnecessary in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank would be represented there, and the Reserve Bank is our common adviser—the adviser of the Central Government as well as the State Government.

As regards the proposed replacement of the Industrial Finance Corporation by the Central Government, I do not think the hon. Member could have noticed what I said in regard to the difficulty of drawing a line of demarcation between the activities of the Central Corporation and the State Corporation. There is no statutory line and I have no doubt that many cases will arise where it will be difficult to determine to which of the institutions a particular concern should go. And I think it is very necessary that there should be continuous understanding and liaison between the two institutions, that is to say the Central institution as well as any State institution. For this liaison I think the best means is the presence of a director representing the Industrial Finance Corporation. I see nothing wrong in having a Director if he is generally interested in the scope of work of the State Finance Corporation, although they may not have any direct monetary stake in it. This scheme has been accepted by the Select Committee and I think their decision is wise.

Then the other point is two Directors instead of one for the public. The hon. Member seems to be under the impression that the public will take up 25 per cent. of the shares as a matter of course. It is our intention to allot a maximum of 25 per cent. to the public, but we do not know what they will actually take up. They may not take up any, or they may take up 10 per cent. So, considering the probabilities of the situation, I do not think that a representation of 11 per cent. in the Board is unreasonably low. The other interests are more likely to take up their allocations, and I think therefore that it would be unwise to raise the representation of the public from one to two.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has stated that one Director of the Central body would be there. But the clause says "one director nominated by the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation". It is not that one of the Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation would be there. I think it would be physically impossible.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not know if I gave that impression. It means one Director nominated by the Industrial Finance Corporation in accordance with the scheme of the Act.

Shri A. C. Guha: How will he coordinate for Bengal for instance? The Industrial Finance Corporation will nominate somebody from Bengal. He will be a local man. He will not have much contact with the work of the Industrial Finance Corporation here.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: In the main industrial centres like Bombay and Calcutta there are branch offices and they have Managers. It will be open to the Industrial Finance Corporation to nominate the local Manager who is the person who, after all, is charged with the function of examining the applications from that area. So he would

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

be in the best position of advising both the Central Corporation and the State Finance Corporation as to the particular institution which should entertain any given application. I think the arrangement would be a very useful one.

Shri A. C. Guha: Out of 24 States Bombay and Calcutta count only for two. What about the other twentytwo States where the Industrial Finance Corporation has no branch offices? I hope the hon. Minister will consider this.

6 P.M.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendments on clause 10 to vote.

Shri S. V. Naik: I do not press my amendments.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the hon. Minister does not accept, I do not wish to press my amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then there are no more amendments to clause 10.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the hon. Minister agrees to consider my suggestion, voting may take place tomorrow.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am quite convinced that the arrangement that we propose is preferable to the one proposed by the hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection to give time to the hon. Member if he thinks overnight he can turn the House in his favour.

The question is:

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the question for which half an hour has been allotted. Before we take it up, so far as tomorrow's work is concerned, I might say this, so that it may facilitate hon. Members to come prepared. The first item tomorrow will be the Resolution regarding the Punjab Security Act. I find some amendments have been tabled.....

Shri S. V. Naik: After this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. That will take precedence. That has to be finished tomorrow. Under the rules it expires tomorrow. That was presented on the 21st and within seven days any motion will have to be made so far as that Punjab Security matter is concerned. So that will be taken up first. Then the State Financial Corporation Bill will be taken up next. Then the Forward Contracts Bill. Then the Indian Railways (Amendment) Bill, Part C States (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Bill, Labour Relations Bill and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill and the Railway Strikes Bill. These are the Bills which will come in the order in which I have stated.

Shrimati Durgabai: What time do you propose to give for the Punjab Resolution? The whole of the day?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be decided tomorrow. It largely depends on the number.

Shri Sidhva: There is an important Bill which was partly discussed. It is very necessary that we should finish it before we adjourn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Sidhva: Kindly take note of that, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister in charge of the Bill must make the motion.

Shri Sidhva: You were giving us a list of the Bills to be considered. I only say that this Disqualification Bill is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be communicated to the Government.

Shri Sidhva: I feel as well as all the Members that this is an important Bill as far as the elections are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the Government will take note of that.

SENDING RICE TO DEFICIT AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, the House will proceed with the half an hour discussion. Mr. Sidhva.

Shri Sidhva (Madhya Pradesh). This is a discussion arising out of questions Nos. 90 and 91 put by my hon. friend, Mr. Sondhi.....

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I think there is no question of quorum now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum here. For any sitting of Parliament there must be a quorum.

Shri Amolakh Chand (Uttar Pradesh): I want to know in this connection whether a quorum is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For any sitting of Parliament a quorum is necessary, whatever may be the subject-matter.

Some Hon. Members: There is a quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: More than enough.

Shri Sidhva: The points that were discussed were of a very important character at that time in relation to the rice that is available in a very large quantity in the Punjab and which was not sent to the deficit area, particularly Madras, which very badly wanted it and during the discussion it transpired that on the 16th July, 1951 the Government of the Punjab had a stock of 26,250 tons and the Government of India thought that out of that 19,000 tons could very well be spared for other deficit areas and they communicated this on the 7th of August, 1951 to the Punjab Government and asked them to send this quantity to the deficit areas. The offtake of the Punjab is only 2,500 tons per month and the calculation of the Government was perfectly justified and the State could very well have sent it. But during the discussion, the hon. Minister stated that despite his instructions the Punjab Government did not move this 19,000 tons and ultimately after some correspondence on the 7th August, they promised to send 10,000 tons. Even that 10,000 tons was not moving because certain conditions were imposed regarding 24,000 tons of wheat which was supplied last year as loan. The position is this. Whatever may be the dispute between the State and the Central Government, the House is aware that we are giving subsidies to the State Governments to the tune of Rs. 25 crores. Therefore I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the policy. We find that we have got ample quantities of foodgrains but the distribution system is very defective and here is an example where in one district there is surplus rice and the people in the other district are starving for want of it and despite the Central Government's instructions by phone and by letters, foodgrains are not moving. This conclusively proves that the distribution is not satisfactory and one Government does not carry out the orders of the Central Government. I would like to know from the Central Government what action they propose to take on this burning question . It is not a new question that has arisen but a burning question every day. As regards wheat of course, fortunately we are getting it in large quantities from foreign countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to his policy generally and also when orders were issued by the Central Government and if the State does not carry out instructions, will they stop their subsidy? I consider that mere issue of instructions and saying that Government is helpless would not meet the situation. I want to know ultimately whether this rice has been moved or not. This rice is very badly wanted in Madras, in Orissa and somewhere in Bengal, there are people who want rice and it is the duty of the States which are fortunate in procuring surplus rice to supply it to these deficit areas. I want to know whether they have moved this and if it is moved, to whom it is allocated and how much has been given to the deficit areas. This is one of the important points which arose during the discussion, and in the supplementaries, it was not possible to get this information. I would like to give the hon Minister more time than myself, so that he may enlighten the House as to what is the policy really. All along we thought that the orders of the Central Government were faithfully carried out by the States whenever definite orders are given and here it is conclusively proved that a sufficient quantity of surplus rice is lying in a particular State and it was not moved, because there arose some dispute. As far as I know the Centre pays so much money on behalf of the States; the foodgrains are supplied and they have not yet fully paid them and to that extent we are obliging them; we give them subsidies and all sorts of facilities and if the States do not carry out the orders of the Centre, I would like to know whether there is a definite policy in this respect or are we merely to go on feeding the States?

[Shri Sidhva]

We spend money and we get foodgrains from foreign countries and if the surplus rice at one centre is not distributed to another deficit area, the Central Government comes in for criticism. I therefore, would like to know from the hon. Minister on the points that I have raised in detail and as to what he really intends doing in this matter. It is likely that rice may have moved now in view of the discussion that took place last time and the pressure that was brought to bear on this question. All the Members took great interest in it and a good number of members put supplementary questions. I think the whole House was interested in this matter. Probably that rice might have moved. But, the hon. Minister should not be satisfied with that, and say now that it has moved, it is all right. There may occur instances in future. There are surplus areas. Madhya Pradesh is a surplus area to a certain extent; so similar questions may arise in the future. Our colleagues, Members from the Punjab were good enough to state that they are in a position to spare but that they are being asked to eat rice although they are used to eat wheat. My hon. friend Mr. Sondhi and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava were good enough to say that they were prepared to part with rice, but the Government does not allow that. I do not understand their policy in this respect. I hope, Sir, the Government will clear this matter to the House.

Shri Amolakh Chand *rose—*

Shri Sidhva: I think the hon. Minister generally answers and then other Members may put questions. I can also then ask questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Amolakh Chand has given notice. Has any other Member given notice?

Shri Bharati (Madras): I have signed the letter asking for this debate.

Shri Rathnaswamy (Madras): I have also given notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When?

Shri Rathnaswami: Yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will find out. Let the hon. Minister reply; then I will call upon the other Members to put questions.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi): In reply to the supplementary questions, two points were raised, one about the Punjab and another about Madras. I will answer both of them so that the confusion which has been created in the minds of hon. Members may be removed.

The position under the basic plan which is generally framed by the Government of India after the consultation with the respective Ministers of provinces is this. The distribution and control of food-stuffs all over the country is governed by the Central Essential Commodities Act under which the Central Government have the power to practically do whatever it wants for the purpose of collecting, distributing and procuring foodgrains. Some of these powers are vested with regard to certain kinds of grains in the States in order that they may procure and distribute the procured grain; but that is subject to the basic plan. The basic plan is this. At the beginning of the year, a chart is prepared to show that during the year so many deficit States will require so much of foodgrains, that so many surplus States will be able to give so much by way of export and the balance will have to be met by imports. That is the basic plan. This cannot be adhered to throughout the whole year because climatic changes create changes one way or the other. Sometimes a deficit State may require a little more or a little less. A surplus State may export something or it may not export. But, all along, the legal basis on which it is operated is that if any State has got a surplus which in the opinion of the Centre is immediately required for a deficit State, a directive is issued to that State to despatch it to the deficit State.

In these days of scarcity, there is a general movement to get out of this position. The deficit States sometimes clamour for more than what they actually require for the time being; the surplus States do not like to part with what they have and so on. In this case, I am glad to tell the hon. Member that the situation has been eased considerably. Punjab has not only released 12,000 tons which they have agreed to do, but they have also agreed to release 3,000 tons more: that is 15,000 in all.

Shri Sidhva: Originally it was 19,000 tons.

Shri Bharati: Let him proceed.

Shri K. M. Munshi: We asked for 19,000 tons; but looking to the stocks, for the moment, we were content with

12,000 tons, on 11th of September. Now they have agreed to give 3,000 tons more. They had also issued orders in June that there will be no restriction on the issue of rice rations in the Punjab. They have been good enough two days ago to cancel that order and to restore the orders restricting the issue of rice rations in the Punjab. When the Government of India drew their attention to this position, they were good enough to do this on the 24th.

Then as regards the 12,000 tons of rice moving out of the Punjab, 5,000 tons were for Bombay, 6,000 tons for West Bengal and 1,000 tons for Delhi.

Shri Bharati: Could the hon. Minister read out the figures once again? We could not follow them.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The figures are: 5,000 tons for Bombay, 6,000 tons for West Bengal and 1,000 tons for Delhi.

Shri Sidhva: And nothing for Madras?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The hon. Member will just wait for a minute. I am coming to that. That is the position so far as the Punjab is concerned. Some misunderstanding has been caused in connection with an answer that I gave about where the Punjab rice had gone. What I stated to the House in one of my replies was that this month on account of scarcity of rice, we could only allot to Madras 20,000 tons. But on account of the strain in Madras I added 10,000 more. That was the quantity that they wanted. I was hoping that I would be able to secure this quantity somehow from somewhere, may be that the Punjab would be able to give it. Well, when Punjab agreed to supply this quantity, as I pointed out on the last occasion, we followed the usual plan of work that any foodgrain available should go to the State which is geographically near to exporting State. What could be drawn from the nearer States is sent to the South Indian States. In this case, when this 12,000 tons came from the Punjab, it was distributed in the way indicated and 6,000 tons which Orissa had to give was diverted to Madras and a ship which was going to Bombay was diverted to Cochin so that 4,000 or 5,000 tons could be supplied to Madras. So the result is.....

Shri Bharati: But Cochin is not Madras.

Shri K. M. Munshi: When we sent the Punjab rice to the North Indian provinces, the idea was to send this quantity of 10,500 tons to Madras. Cochin harbour serves South India and all the rice sent to Madras is not eaten in the Madras city. It goes to all other parts also. So a steamer going to Bombay was specifically diverted and the result was though I had promised to give Madras 10,000 tons, we have allotted 10,500 tons and that promise has been fulfilled. Therefore, it should not be understood that I am not giving Madras something which I wanted to give but am diverting it to the North Indian Provinces. It will hearten the hon. Members from Madras if I mention here what the Madras Minister has stated yesterday to the Press. He says "for some time the food situation had looked desperate; but with the arrival of steamers according to schedule bringing rice from China, Burma and other countries and with some more help from the Centre and the harvesting of short-term crop which will commence next month they feel confident of tiding over the present lean month and to maintain the existing 6 oz. ration." The Minister hopes that with normal monsoon this year they are looking forward to a normal paddy crop. The position is that circumstances have improved considerably. For some millets the prices have come down to the level of the controlled rates. That is the position in Madras.

Now I wish to clear another misunderstanding which I am sorry has crept in. Some newspapers have misreported the speech of the Burmese Ambassador and I have received communications from Madras friends. "Here is the Ambassador saying that any amount of rice is available there. Why do we not get it?" I wrote to His Excellency the Ambassador because I myself felt that he had been misreported as he was a party to the negotiations of the Burma Treaty when I went there and he knew full well that the Burma Government was not able to give more than 1·2 lakh tons and it was only with great difficulty that we could agree on 2·4 lakh tons. And this is what he replied. I must say in fairness to him that he has been misreported and I have got his permission to mention it to the House.

> "All that I said was that under the agreement between India and Burma which is yet to be ratified, there was a scope for India to procure more rice in the private trade to the extent of 120,000 tons paying of course the same price as others did."

Members will remember that under the treaty we have entered into this

[Shri K. M. Munshi]

year the utmost we can get is 240,000 tons, which quantity is coming in. For the next year we are taking 240,000 on Government account and we are entitled to at least 110,000 tons on the trade account.

Shri Sidhva: This statement of the Burmese Ambassador related to this year or next year?

Shri K. M. Munshi: It relates to next year. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Burma Government could raise the limit to 240,000 on account of the intervention of no less a person than the Prime Minister of Burma. Next year we are free to buy 110,000 tons in addition to the Government quota. He was obviously referring to that. It was misunderstood by the press.

As a matter of fact I have been pressing our representative to request the Government there to give us more than 240,000 tons if they can. We know well that it is a difficult matter and it is no use saying that by a magic touch of the Minister rice would be produced, that he is not acting properly and that he not used that magic touch of his.

Shri Bharati: I must express my surprise that the Minister should have confronted this House with a statement from the Food Minister of Madras that all is well there. If that is the impression created by reading out his statement, I am sorry it is not correct. That apart, we would like to know certain important details. I must take this opportunity to tell him that I tried to get at the information from the Food Ministry. Though the Minister is very obliging, unfortunately he has some officials in his Ministry who, I regret to say, do not help Members of Parliament. I have brought it to his notice and, therefore, I am in the unhappy position of having to put interpellations.

Madras has been offered under the basic plan and the subsequent plan 2 lakh tons of rice. I want to know for a fact how much has been supplied till this date. The Minister just now said that for this month he has been gracious enough to send 20,000 and another 10,000 forgetting the fact that there is large amount of arrears as on that date. At the end of last month there was arrears to the extent of 40,000 tons. They forget quitely the arrears and go on saying "We are giving you 20,000 and 10,000 tons more." We are getting to the end of the year. Of the two lakh tons which is to go to Madras which is a rice-eating province—which normally will require five to six lakh tons of rice—how much they have supplied so far. I want also to ask the Minister about the Punjab rice, which was a matter of correspondence and about which twelve Members of Parliament including myself waited on a deputation on the Minister after the A.I.C.C. meeting and we impressed upon him the urgent need to rush the Punjab rice to Madras. His explanation that some rice from somewhere was directed to be sent was beside the point. I want to know the dates. After all, Madras is suffering most. As the hon. Member pointed out, it is a question of priority. I am not so provincial as to think that no other province should get it—not at all—but the important point is the question of priority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is his question?

Shri Bharati: My question is why was this 12,000 tons of rice which was available not sent to Madras? Instead of that why should it be sent to Bombay, etc.? Does he think Bombay deserves more as a matter of priority? I do not at all deny that other States too should have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But what is his question?

Shri Bharati: What is the total rice supplied to Madras so far in the year and what are the arrears to date? Has he any information as to the arrears due? I want to know what exactly has been received in Madras. Out of the total allotment of 2 lakh tons what amount has actually been sent to Madras?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I admire the enthusiasm of my friend who spoke last But he always meets me and I give him all the facts and figures as frankly as I can. The allotment of rice to Madras was 2 lakh tons for the whole year. The allotment up to October amounts to 1·56 lakh tons and the balance will be allotted during November and December, that is 44,000 tons. And 156 plus 44 is equal to 200 thousand tons: that is, 2 lakh tons will be given to Madras by December.

Shri Bharati: Allotment is different from actual sending—it is allotment on paper.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I think my hon. friend will learn the merits of patience a little. All that I can do is to

allot; then there is an obligation on the part of the exporting State to give that quantity and the recipient State has to send their men there, negotiate the price, secure the wagons and get it. That is the system. I cannot send it by telephone—if I could I would certainly do it. Therefore, there is a certain amount of irregularity in the nature of things but that irregularity is not for a particular month—the August lot you get sometimes in September and the September lot in October.

Shri Bharati: I am satisfied with the reasons. I want to know the fact: how much has been received in Madras? Out of the allotment of 1·56 lakh tons how much has gone there?

Shri K. M. Munshi: The hon. Member seems to know more than the Minister in charge in Madras whose latest statement is that the supplies by the Centre have been regular and on account of it the situation has been relieved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister has exact figures of supply he may do so.

Shri K. M. Munshi: I have not the figures. If he puts a question I will ask Madras and give it tomorrow.

Shri Sidhva: It was expected during this discussion.

Shri Bharati: It is surprising that the Centre does not know the figures of quantities which the State has received. The Central Food Department is efficient, it ought to know.

Shri Sidhva: It was expected from this discussion and the hon. Minister should have got that information.

Shri K. M. Munshi: The stock position of Madras is this: they have got 68,117 tons of rice on 16th September. That is enough to last for a whole month. That is all that I know. I get the stock report or the weekly report—it is no use expecting me to be omniscient. As I said Madras at present has got 68,117 tons of rice—that was the figure on the 16th September—which is equal to four months' requirements. I do not know what has come in after the 16th September.

Shri Bharati: I have an editorial of the Hindu here which says that up to last month there was an arrear of 40,000 tons.

Shri Rathnaswamy: I should like to say a word or two.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No speech.

Shri Rathnaswamy: I will finish it soon.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the statement of His Excellency the Ambassador of Burma made at Ratnagiri about which reference has been made is correct? Is it not a fact that he is reported to have said that about 3 lakh tons of rice is lying in Burma, by which it would be concluded that out of the 3 lakh tons, 240,000 tons have been given to India and the rest is yet available there?

Shri K. M. Munshi: I do not know what is the position of arrears.

Shri Rathnaswamy *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The half an hour discussion is over. It is now past 6-30 and the House will adjourn till tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Nine of the Clock on the 28th September, 1951.